

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

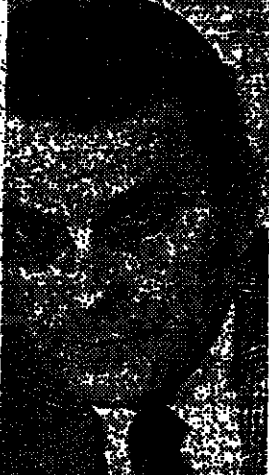
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PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1976

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Initial Returns Indicate Palme Loss in Sweden

From Wire Dispatches
STOCKHOLM, Sept. 19.—Projected returns in the Swedish election today indicated a non-Socialist coalition replace the Social Democrats in office for the first time in 46 years.



Olof Palme

in Reform Rejected Opposition

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Opposition groups yesterday rejected a proposal by Prime Minister Olof Palme to call a new election.

Mr. Palme's government has pushed through a program to build 12 atomic reactors to supply 40 per cent of Sweden's electricity by 1985. This would make Sweden one of the world's heaviest consumers of nuclear energy.

Mr. Palme has said that nuclear energy was dangerous and that he would kill the reactor program. But the lives of future generations be placed at risk, Mr. Palme, a sheep farmer with broad appeal in rural areas, has urged energy savings in the environment-conscious nation and research into alternative forms of energy.

His key opponent is Thorbjörn Fälldin, leader of the Center party, who would probably be the premier in any non-Socialist government.

Asked if 44 years was too long for one party to govern, Mr. Palme said at a news conference here: "I don't think I should lie flat on my back out of compassion for the opposition."

He said with a smile: "The country was run by the bourgeois parties for hundreds of years. We've just had our first 44."

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The last public opinion poll before the election indicated that the Socialists, Social Democrats and Communists would win a 0.4-per-cent majority over the three-party non-Socialist group—the Center party, Conservatives and Liberals.

Yesterday, Premier Olof Palme predicted a narrow triumph for the Social Democrats and said that Sweden's sweeping social reforms would be threatened if they lost.

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Thanom Kittikachorn accepts a floral offering at a Buddhist temple in Bangkok.

Students Start Agitation Thanom Back in Thailand as a Monk

BANGKOK, Sept. 19 (AP).—The head of Thailand's former military government—toppled amid student riots in 1973—returned as a Buddhist monk from exile today. Thai student leaders immediately began agitating for his deportation or arrest.

The students want Thanom Kittikachorn tried in the deaths of 12 persons, mostly students, killed in the 1973 uprising.

Mr. Thanom, who held power for 10 years before the 1973 riots, fled to the United States and then to Singapore when he was ousted. He returned to Bangkok for a time in December, 1974, teaching at three days of student protests.

The former Thai leader arrived here from Singapore. His head was shaved and he was wearing the traditional saffron robes of a Buddhist monk. He went straight to a monastery in the center of Bangkok.

A government spokesman said the Cabinet decided yesterday to allow him to return despite an earlier ban. Mr. Thanom was ordered to leave the country.

It was not known how long Mr. Thanom intends to stay in Thailand or remain a monk. It is common for Buddhist men to become monks for short periods at various times in their lives.

Protesters appear

Anti-Thanom posters went up on the walls of Bangkok's Thammasat University and the secretary-general of the National Student Center of Thailand charged that Mr. Thanom was "using religion" for his own ends.

Mr. Thanom had sent a telegram to the government saying he would be arriving from Singapore today to be with his ailing father and to enter a monastery, the spokesman said.

Student demonstrations forced another former military leader, Phrayas Charusethin, out of the country two weeks ago. Mr. Phrayas, the military strongman behind Mr. Thanom's government, returned to Thailand secretly Aug. 16, assuring rumors that the in-

creasingly active rightists were preparing a coup against Mr. Sen's four-month-old government.

Two students were killed by militant rightists who fired into a crowd protesting Mr. Phrayas's presence and Mr. Sen's order him out of the country.

Mr. Thanom, 66, said in a radio message that he intended to stay and was prepared to face any charges brought against him in connection with the 1973 uprising. "I have come back to enter the monastery and there are no political motivations," he added.

Later tonight, reporters were told that they should assume that something of "considerable consequences" had been achieved but no details were provided.

Mr. Smith will report to his Cabinet and then to the party caucus of the Rhodesian Front party, the ruling white group. The majority of the caucus is reportedly more hard-line than Mr. Smith on maintaining white rule in the regime that declared its independence from Britain in 1965.

In Pretoria tonight, some long-time observers of the Rhodesian scene cautioned that while Mr. Kissinger may believe he has accomplished something significant, Mr. Smith in the past has seemed to support a new framework for his society, only to backtrack for one reason or the other—thereby earning him the enmity of the British.

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On Rhodesia Question Kissinger Sees Progress After Talks With Smith

By Bernard Gwertzman

PRETORIA, Sept. 19 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said tonight that after extensive talks today with Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia, he was "satisfied" that the leader of the white-ruled regime would recommend to his leadership that Rhodesia accept a plan that would bring about a transition to black majority rule.

Speaking to reporters outside the home of Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa, Mr. Kissinger looked weary and grim but he clearly wanted to leave the impression that, as he departs for another round of shuttling in black Africa tomorrow, progress has been made toward resolving the Rhodesian problem, which has led to stepped-up guerrilla warfare in recent months against the Smith regime.

He said that Mr. Smith, who had been eagerly seeking a meeting with Mr. Kissinger, had heard and discussed the British-U.S. plan, which is backed by black African states, and had left tonight for Salisbury to report to leaders in the Rhodesian capital. Mr. Smith was accompanied by three government ministers.

"I am satisfied that Mr. Smith and his three close collaborators will report favorably to their other colleagues," he said.

Mr. Kissinger was asked if this meant a "breakthrough" had been achieved on Rhodesia—something that had not been anticipated when he left Washington seven days ago. He declined to call it that, asserting that "obviously if progress had not been made there would be nothing to report to the Rhodesian Cabinet."

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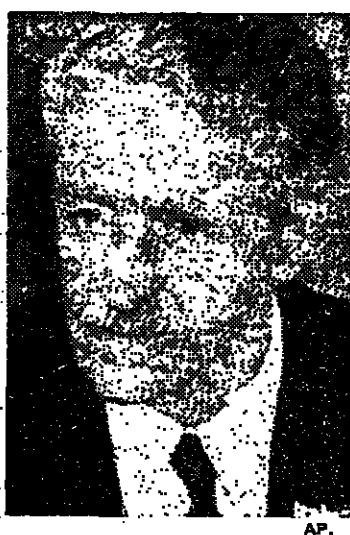
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Ian Smith

What might make a difference this time U.S. officials have said, is that Mr. Smith is under strong pressure not only from the United States and Britain to move toward black majority rule, but that Mr. Vorster, whose South African government has been Rhodesia's economic and military lifeline, has also urged him to accept the plan.

Mr. Kissinger, who had avoided meeting Mr. Smith previously and had insisted that he would not see him until he was assured that major progress would result, conferred with him for four hours this morning at the U.S. Embassy.

A large crowd of reporters and photographers crowded the embassy lawn and noted that Mr. Kissinger refused to be photographed with Mr. Smith—obviously unwilling to have such a picture appear in black Africa, where Mr. Smith is detested.

This evening, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Smith conferred with Mr. Vorster at his home and again more than 200 reporters and photographers assembled, and as darkness fell waited anxiously for some statement about the talks. Again, Mr. Kissinger refused any photographs of the group.

Kissinger Statement

Finally, Mr. Kissinger emerged and was lit up by television lights. He said:

"I reported to Mr. Smith the propositions developed jointly by the United States and the United Kingdom in close consultation with the presidents of black Africa. Mr. Smith and his colleagues considered these propositions and they have now returned to Salisbury."

"I am satisfied that Mr. Smith and his three close collaborators will report favorably to their other colleagues. After consultations with their colleagues they will have to present these propositions to their party caucus."

While the Rhodesian institutional processes are taking place, it will seek certain clarifications from the presidents of black Africa, particularly President [Kenneth] Kaunda and President [Julius] Nyerere. We expect that this process of clarification and consultation will be concluded toward the end of this week."

Mr. Kissinger will confer with Mr. Kaunda of Zambia tomorrow and with Mr. Nyerere of Tanzania on Tuesday. He had earlier met with both men last week on the way to Pretoria.

Progress on Namibia

The Smith discussions followed seven hours of talks between Mr. Vorster and Mr. Kissinger Friday and yesterday and pushed into the background the second reason for the secretary's shuttle: independence for South-West Africa (Namibia).

U.S. officials said Mr. Kissinger first wanted to settle the more explosive issue of Rhodesia before tackling South-West Africa, where they said, there has been some progress.

Yesterday was a busy day for Mr. Kissinger, who spent much of the afternoon consulting with black South African leaders who urged him to use his influence to end the country's policy of racial separation before time ran out for peaceful change.

On the question of Namibia, Mr. Kissinger reportedly made the progress he had expected on technical details holding up the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'No Positive Results' Seen At Truce Talks in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 19.—Another attempt to arrange a cease-fire failed today as a meeting of Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian leaders broke up with "no positive results."

President-elect Elias Sarkis met with Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat and the Syrian deputy defense minister, Maj. Gen. Najib Jamil, in the Syrian-occupied eastern town of Chitoura to try to "find a final solution to the Lebanese crisis," according to official Damascus radio.

But after almost three hours of talks, Gen. Jamil emerged and said the discussions had "no positive results."

"We were unable to agree on a common position," the Syrian general said.

Not Just Cease-Fire

A downcast Hassan Sabry al-Khalidi, the Arab League mediator who had arranged the meeting, said another round of talks was scheduled to be held in Beirut next Friday, the day after Mr. Sarkis's inauguration as president. Mr. Khalidi said, "What is

Chinese officials join an estimated million mourners in Peking to pay silent tribute to the late Mao Tse-tung.

China Stands Still 3 Minutes In Vast Final Tribute to Mao

PEKING, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—China paid its final tribute to Mao Tse-tung yesterday. For three minutes a fifth of mankind was reported to be standing still and silent in memory of the late revolutionary leader.

By order, not a train or plane moved and all traffic stopped.

The mourning was focused on Peking's Tienanmen Square, where a million Chinese lined up in regimented columns to take a eulogy by Premier Hua Guofeng.

His 20-minute address did not reveal what will happen to the body—whether Mao will lie in a permanent shrine or be cremated.

Neither did the rally offer any strong clues as to who will succeed Mao, China's supreme ruler from the day the People's Republic was proclaimed 27 years ago until his death on Sept. 9 at the age of 81.

But Western analysts noted that it afforded a unique stage for Premier Hua and for Wang Hung-wen, the Communist party vice-chairman who presided over the rally wearing the uniform of the People's Liberation Army.

Foreigners were barred from the ceremony. Troops patrolled rooftops and thousands of soldiers, policemen and militia sealed off the city center.

The huge crowd of Chinese, each with a black armband and the traditional white flower of mourning, stood in long ranks with eyes trained on a black-

and-white portrait of Mao hanging from the gates of the Forbidden City.

The half-hour ceremony ended with the playing of "The East Is Red." Down the Avenue of Eternal Tranquility, tens of thousands sat down, put their heads between their knees and sobbed.

Eight days of mourning for Mao reached a climax at 3 p.m., when the whole nation came to a halt for three minutes. The only sounds allowed throughout the land were factory sirens wailing in lament and a funeral march broadcast over the state radio. Rallies were arranged for every city, town and rural commune.

In Peking, Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, knelt up with other Polit-

buro members on a special reviewing stand at the Forbidden City's gates.

Premier Hua appealed for unity and said there should be no "splits," an apparent reference to the ideological disputes that divide the Peking leadership.

"Do not engage in schemes and conspiracies," he told the vast gathering.

He called Mao the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era, lauding his "boldness and vision in launching the great struggle in the international Communist movement against the Soviet revisionists."

This was seen as another sign that Mao's death was unlikely to bring an early end to Peking's warring with the Kremlin.

U.K. Abstention Criticized

10,000 Poles at Dedication Of Katyn Massacre Obelisk

LONDON, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Ten thousand Poles yesterday attended the unveiling of a black granite obelisk in memory of 14,500 Polish prisoners of war

Gain Is Seen By Kissinger In Smith Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

convening of a conference in Geneva in which South Africa, which controls the area, and various Namibian groups would meet to decide the area's future.

In the meeting with 11 black leaders at the U.S. Embassy, Mr. Kissinger thanked them for their views and promised to consider what the United States could do when he returned to Washington.

Earlier in the day, addressing 150 employees, including about 30 blacks, Mr. Kissinger repeated his criticism of South Africa's apartheid policies but less harshly than he has done in the United States. Clearly, he wanted to avoid a public rift with his host, Prime Minister Vorster, in the midst of delicate negotiations.

Mr. Kissinger said to the employees: "We have had occasion to say that, as far as the United States is concerned, the concept of human dignity must have universal application. We cannot agree with any concept that is based on the separation of races."

He continued that "we know you are here in a difficult post in which you have to perform, with tact and delicacy, a complicated mission, and I think this is the duty of the Department of State and the Foreign Service."

Mr. Kissinger, aware that the first visit by a high-level U.S. official to South Africa ran the risk of appearing to dignify the apartheid policy, spent most of the day trying to send diplomatic signals of the U.S. opposition to the policy without creating a storm with Mr. Vorster, who has repeated his government's attachment to apartheid in recent days.

Mr. Vorster, who wants calm on his own borders to help him defuse his own tense racial situation, was reportedly in accord with the British-U.S. plan on Rhodesia that was explained to him during his previous meetings with Mr. Kissinger in Bavaria and Zurich.

Suez Oil Talks By U.S., Israel Are Suspended

TEL AVIV, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Talks in Washington about the oil-drilling issue in the Gulf of Suez have ended inconclusively and the matter is likely to be discussed by Foreign Minister Yigal Alon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the state-run radio reported yesterday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman termed the talks last week a "useful exchange aimed at clarifying the situation." He said the talks would continue through normal diplomatic channels.

The deputy director-general of the Foreign Ministry, Ephraim Eran, and the Israeli ambassador to Washington, Simcha Diniz, represented Israel and Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib, the United States, in the talks at the State Department.

Mr. Alon will be leaving for the United States in a few days to head the Israeli delegation to the UN General Assembly.

The talks involved oil exploration operations by the U.S. company, Amoco, which led to a number of shooting incidents in the Gulf of Suez. Israeli patrol boats sank markers placed by Amoco on the eastern side of the gulf. Israel has insisted that it be consulted before Amoco undertakes operations in what Israel regards as its "half" of the gulf.

massacred in the Soviet Union in World War II.

Diplomatic representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Liberia, South Africa, Brazil, Uruguay and the United States were present at the ceremony, held in a suburban cemetery here.

Britain and France were not officially represented. The British Foreign Office has said it has not been proved who was responsible for the massacre. The Soviet Union, West Germany and the Polish government were not invited.

Britain's Conservative party leader, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, was represented by Airey Neave, Conservative spokesman for Northern Irish affairs. Mr. Neave, himself a prisoner of war in German-occupied Poland, said at a post-ceremony press conference that it was deplorable that the government should be intimidated by the Soviet Union into not being represented.

The Nazis first announced the discovery of the mass graves in 1943, blaming the Russians, who controlled the area in 1941. The Soviet Union denies responsibility. It accused the Germans of committing the massacre in 1941 of 4,500 Polish officers whose bodies were dug up in the Katyn Forest. Ten thousand other Polish officers and men captured by the Russians have not been accounted for.

The obelisk bears the inscription "Katyn 1940" and the religious symbols of the Polish victims—the Christian cross, Jewish Star of David and Moslem crescent. Wrapped in the Union Jack and the Polish flag, the 22-foot memorial was unveiled by a widow of one of the victims.

There was press criticism of the British government for not sending a representative to the ceremony.

The Sunday Times in an editorial headed "A Bad Day for Britain" said about the victims of the massacre: "However they died, they formed part of a military establishment of a nation in whose defense Britain went to war in 1939. Yesterday was a bad day for British honor and prestige."

The Poles at the ceremony came mainly from Britain's large Polish community. A large contingent of Poles was there from the United States and there were groups from Canada, Australia and several European countries.

U.S., Japan Dismantling Captive MiG

(Continued from Page 1)

curious civilians would be present. But before the Phantoms reached the MiG-25, Lt. Belenko landed the plane at the civilian airport at Hakodate.

The magazine said Lt. Belenko had intended to land the MiG in Alaska or at a Japanese military air base, but his fuel ran low. It also said that he brought with him details of military strongpoints in China.

Stern gave this account of his recruitment and ultimate defection:

The Austrian had little difficulty in making contact with Lt. Belenko at the symposium two years ago because the Russian was one of three MiG-25 pilots who had been selected by the CIA as a possible defector.

Lt. Belenko spoke good English and an experienced pilot, was attached to the production staff developing the MiG-25. But the main reason was that he was having difficulties with his superior officers.

These culminated shortly before his defection in a disciplinary hearing at which he was accused of "luxurious extravagances." He was penalized by being posted to a Siberian base.

From this point, his defection depended only on finding a favorable opportunity to fly away from fellow pilots alongside him in equally fast aircraft.

He made his move while on a patrol about 100 miles off the Japanese coast. He throttled down both his engines and indicated his eagerness to trouble his wingmen followed routine procedure by weaving back and forth above him—a procedure that rapidly uses up fuel. Lt. Belenko then suddenly opened his plane's throttle and escaped from his comrades' surveillance.

In Washington, the CIA had no comment.

Vaduz Women Get Vote

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—The men of Vaduz, the capital, voted by 315 to 265 to give women the right to cast a ballot in polls on local affairs. Vaduz is the first community in Liechtenstein to give women a vote.



President-elect Elias Sarkis of Lebanon (left foreground) sits across conference table from President Anwar Sadat of Egypt during meeting on Lebanon held in Ismailia.

'No Positive Results' Seen at Lebanon Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Lebanon "repelled guarantees from all the sides in the Lebanese civil war that Mr. Sarkis's swearing-in ceremony will take place on time and peacefully."

Sources close to Mr. Sarkis said Mr. Sarkis had agreed to a key concession to withdraw some Palestinian troops from the central mountain battle area, but the Syrians apparently were balking at making equal withdrawals from their forward positions.

Second Round Today's discussions were the second round in talks that began Friday.

Between the two rounds, Mr. Sarkis traveled to Egypt yesterday and conferred with President Anwar Sadat in Ismailia. Today, before returning to Chitour, he went to Damascus for discussions with President Hafez al-Assad.

In fighting in Beirut, rival gunmen fired several barrages of heavy mortar rounds across the confrontation line today, sending the few civilians on the streets scurrying for cover. No serious injuries were reported.

A Palestinian military spokesman reported skirmishes between Syrian Army troops stationed near the southern mountain town of Jezzine, 31 miles southeast of the capital, and leftist and Palestinian guerrillas based at the port of Sidon, 14 miles to the west.

But it has been a very quiet day," he said. "The fighting on both sides has lost all momentum."

Outgoing President Suleiman Frangieh pledged today to "continue the struggle and the com-

bat" for a rightist victory after he steps down. He said he wished the "deserving and able" Mr. Sarkis the loyalty of all Lebanese citizens. The president of Lebanon is traditionally a Christian.

"I leave office with clean hands and a clear conscience... I wish the new regime and its deserving and able president the loyalty of all the Lebanese, and I wish him a good atmosphere for a new start for Lebanon," Mr. Frangieh said.

But apparently hinting that a formal partition of the divided country was still possible, he said: "The heres of Samn (the heart of the Christian-held territory) will be the Lebanon of the Lebanese when they are unable to save all of Lebanon. From these rocks they intend to preserve Lebanon until the very end."

Addressing the nation Aug. 28, the Sarkis said, "I feel that I am your father and have to take care of you and to provide security and prosperity for you," which is perhaps indicative of the prevailing attitude among the ruling classes.

System Called 'Fake'

Dr. Ahmed Khafiz, a prominent leftist opposition member of the dissolved Parliament, says the entire system was "a fake," but this is an extreme view not shared by other Kuwaitis who, according to several sources, cherished a kind of informal democracy that has existed here for centuries.

They appear to accept the rulers' assertion that Parliament will be recalled and the Constitution restored after revision.

To emphasize that the suspension is temporary, but the institutions permanent, the government has decided to go on paying the members of Parliament until their

terms end in 1979, and announced that construction of a new Parliament building would begin soon as scheduled.

There is no atmosphere of crisis here and there is still more freedom of ideas and expression than in many other Arab countries. But it is apparent that this was a troubled nation at the time the Emir acted. He spoke himself of "the deteriorating conditions" that forced his hand.

Parliamentary haggling was holding up urgent legislation. Other Arab countries were attacking each other in the Kuwaiti press, to the detriment of Kuwait's good relations with them. Powerful neighbors were complaining. Crime and fear of crime were rising. It added up to a situation that was seen as disturbingly similar to the conditions that led to war in Lebanon.

TV Address

In a TV address attacking the Kuwaiti press for abusing its freedom, the Crown Prince, warned of "agent tools" who were "trying to create trouble in our peaceful country as they did in the brotherly country," a reference to the factional strife in Lebanon.

The two countries are also similar in the existence of a large Palestinian minority and of social tensions created by a highly visible gap between rich and poor. But the Palestinians here do not live in refugee camps, carry weapons or stage raids into Israel that draw reprisal bombings.

Many are prosperous long-time residents and they dominate certain professions, although every one admits that they are "second-class citizens" behind the native Kuwaitis.

There is little credible evidence that Kuwait's policies were directed primarily against the Palestinian community. Even the Kuwaiti office of the Palestine Liberation Organization does not make that claim.

The PLO issued a statement saying it was "an internal Kuwaiti affair unrelated to the Palestinians" and denying that Kuwait had begun a round of deportations of Palestinians considered potentially troublesome.

PLO's Needs

"What we need from Kuwait is political and economic support, and we get it, more than we need," said Awad Bataineh, the assistant PLO director here.

Several sources said they believed the government did want to make it less likely that the Palestinians could cause trouble if Kuwait acquiesces in an overall Middle East settlement to which the Palestinians object. In this sense, an analyst said, the emergency measures were "preventive medicine."

But diplomatic analysts and independent sources say they accept the government's assertions that the press and Parliament were alienated primarily because they were attacking other Arab countries and alienating themselves as agents of Libyan and Iraqi propaganda, hampering Kuwait's efforts to play a neutral, mediating role among its quarreling neighbors.

"The press was too free," Minister of State Abd al-Aziz Husayn said. "We were trying to be friends with everyone in the Arab world, and to a great extent we succeeded. But it was difficult to explain to our Arab friends that what they were reading in our papers was not the voice of the government."

Papers Suspended

According to several sources, Egypt and Syria complained officially about attacks on them printed in the Kuwaiti papers, which hampered Kuwait's effort to mediate in the dispute between them. At the end of last month, the government suspended five daily and weekly papers, warning the press to stay out of internal Arab disputes and banning the publication of advertisements paid for by foreign governments.

At the same time, the National Assembly was developing into a headache for people who actually rule Kuwait found intolerable.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait's conservative neighbor, opposed the creation of the Parliament in the first place, is widely believed to have complained to the Emir that its antics were embarrassing as well as dangerous, a view that found a receptive audience in Kuwait.

Abd al-Rahman Salim al-Atiq, the minister of finance, said that Parliament was "wasting time on nonsense" that blocked development projects.

"The people welcomed these moves because of the fiasco that was taking place at the National Assembly," a prominent businessman said. "It was a weekly theater production, more exploiting democracy than exercising it. Each one was out for himself."

Final results are not expected before tomorrow, due to a complicated proportional representation system. The 200 votes were cast Friday and Saturday—a 94.9-percent turnout, the highest since a record 88 per cent in 1962.

Parties Running Even on Malta

VALLERETA, Sept. 19 (UPI).—First returns tonight in Maltese general election to determine whether it aligns with the World with Libya and China during the next five years showed a tight running of a dead heat.

Each party won five seats, complete returns from two of the Mediterranean islands' 13 electoral districts, each of which sends five persons to the House of Representatives.

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Ex-SS Men Attacked By Gypsies at Reunion

WUERZBURG, West Germany, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Former members of the Nazi SS fled into back streets here last night as they left a reunion and were attacked by six Gypsies claiming to be victims of Auschwitz and Buchenwald concentration camps.

The Gypsies, their forearms tattooed with prisoner numbers from the camps, charged with walking sticks as participants left the reunion of SS veterans from six European countries at a gymnasium here. Three of the veterans were slightly hurt.

Sen. Church, whose subcommittee has previously investigated corporate bribes and corporate involvement in Chile, said in the interview that the Grumman case "illustrates that the matter is entirely out of our (Congress) hands, and may be beyond the effective control of the government. We depend heavily on the sale of arms to buy the oil, even though we know we're selling a big war out there."

'All Peace Makers'

"The testimony of the Grumman officials made it plain," he said, "that all American aircraft companies are engaged in these efforts to line up foreign sales and to lay the groundwork for them before any official decision is made by our own government."

The subcommittee has published documents indicating that the initial sales contract between Grumman and Iranian officials over the F-14 took place in 1970.

In 1971, the hearings showed, a Grumman salesman persuaded a member of the U.S. military attaché's staff in Moscow to get clearance to fly to German headquarters in Bethpage, N.Y., for a full-scale briefing on the F-14. The U.S. officer relayed his findings to an Iranian official also assigned as an attaché in Moscow. Eventually, the subcommittee reported, a senior Iranian military officer went to Moscow

and was briefed on the aircraft by the attaché.

When former Vice-President Spiro Agnew visited Iran in 1971 as head of an official party celebrating the 2,500th anniversary of the Persian Empire, members of his staff similarly were urged by a Grumman salesman to encourage high-level Iranians to purchase the aircraft.

The ultimate goal of these contacts, the testimony showed, was to persuade the Shah through his associates that the F-14 aircraft was necessary to Iran's security.

In April, 1972, Colin Jupp, then a salesman for Grumman's International Marketing Division, visited the White House a month before Mr. Nixon's trip to Iran and saw two senior aides, Charles Colson and H. R. Haldeman, in an effort to get the president's support for the F-14 sale.

Nixon-Shah Meeting

The president met the Shah and, as a recently released Senate report put it, "agreed for the first time to sell Iran virtually any conventional weapons it wanted."

During the hearings, Sen. Church accused a senior Grumman official of going "to great lengths" before the 1972 Nixon visit to interest the Iranian military and the Shah in the F-14—knowing that its clearance for sale to a foreign government had not been authorized in Washington.

Joseph Gavin Jr., president of Grumman, conceded that sales efforts were made but described such activity as "not only fully legal and proper, but actually encouraged" by military regulations.

"Whether or not it should be encouraged as a matter of national policy is, I believe, a reasonable concern of the subcommittee," Mr. Gavin said. "It's important to us that you understand that we were playing strictly by the rules as they existed."

"The issue is not one of legality," Sen. Church responded, "but whether—in the sense of national security—such efforts should be made prior to a national decision of the U.S. government that such a sale was in the United States' best interests."

Bandaged Israeli soldier, the victim of a rock attack, sits in the back of a jeep in Nablus on the occupied West Bank.

United Press International.

the eastern half of Jordan in a Palestinian state.

Meanwhile, the West Bank was relatively quiet today after four days of clashes between Arab youths and security forces. Incidents of stone-throwing and fire-burnings were reported at three towns but no one was hurt and no arrests were made.

United Press International.

News Analysis U.S. Firms' Sales Efforts and Foreign Policy

By Seymour M. Hersh

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (UPI).—An alleged White House shake-down provided the headlines earlier last week but the real issue before the Senate subcommittee investigating arms sales to Iran is far more complex: How sales pressure from a major defense contractor may have determined a major foreign-policy decision.

At issue was former President Richard Nixon's May, 1972, decision to permit Iran to purchase the sophisticated F-14 aircraft from the Grumman Corp. Mr. Nixon, after a meeting in Tehran with Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, also exempted Iran from the government's normal arms-sales review processes, in effect permitting Iran to buy any weapons systems it wanted and setting off what a recent Senate report described as "a bonanza for U.S. weapons manufacturers."

During two days of recent public hearings, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's subcommittee developed testimony showing that Grumman salesman in Iran had been actively promoting the F-14 for two years before the 1972 Nixon decision. The testimony suggested that Grumman might have been responsible for creating a desire on the part of the Shah and his advisers for the aircraft.

Best Customer

Iran quickly emerged as the largest single purchaser of U.S. military goods, buying \$10.4 billion worth between 1972 and this year, and creating what many foreign policy critics have described as an arms race in the Gulf area.

For Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the subcommittee, the key element behind this "arms race" was Grumman's decision to begin its F-14 sales operations in Iran before the U.S. government had decided that it was in the national interest for the advanced aircraft to be sold to a foreign ally.

"This company went to great lengths to interest the Iranian government in this aircraft," Sen.

14-Year Experiment Suspended

The Fears That Ended Kuwait's Democracy

By Thomas W. Lippman

KUWAIT, Sept. 19 (UPI).—The Moslem holy month of Ramadan is traditionally a quiet time in this small but strategic country on the Gulf. The laws of fasting and the lingering summer heat reduce government and business activity to a minimum.

So Kuwaitis knew something unusual was afoot when their ruler, the Emir, Sheikh Sabah al-Sabah al-Sabah, who always spends the month abroad, suddenly returned from England and began calling Cabinet ministers back from vacation.

The news was not long in coming. In quick succession the Emir and his cousin, the Crown Prince and Premier, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, dissolved the Parliament, suspended some provisions of the Constitution, cracked down on the free-swinging Kuwaiti press and toughened the criminal laws.

Thus ended, at least temporarily, Kuwait's 14-year experiment with parliamentary democracy, the only one in the Arab world. The Emir, who had approached Western standards of freedom and popular participation.

Palestinian Resentment

The moves by Kuwait's rulers were widely interpreted outside Kuwait as a suppression of the country's Palestinian residents, who constitute about a quarter of the estimated 1 million population and have lately shown signs of resentment as their compatriots suffered setbacks elsewhere.

But according to Cabinet ministers, members of the royal family, journalists, Palestinian leaders and other interviewees this week, the shake-up actually was the result of pressures that included inter-Arab rivalries, domestic unrest, royal paternalism, oil money and bedouin politics.

Officially, the suspension of the democratic machinery is only temporary, during a "pause" of up to four years in which a national reassessment is to be made of the course Kuwait has followed since becoming independent in 1961, and a revised Constitution is to be adopted.

However, the fact that the Emir could take away the Constitution and the Parliament as suddenly as his predecessor bestowed them in 1962 raised in some minds the question of whether the seeds of participatory democracy had grown any real roots here.

Addressing the nation Aug. 28, the Sarkis said, "I feel that I am your father and have to take care of you and to provide security and prosperity for you," which is perhaps indicative of the prevailing attitude among the ruling classes.

System Called 'Fake'

Dr. Ahmed Khafiz, a prominent leftist opposition member of the dissolved Parliament, says the entire system was "a fake," but this is an extreme view not shared by other Kuwaitis who, according to several sources, cherished a kind of informal democracy that has existed here for centuries.

They appear to accept the rulers' assertion that Parliament will be recalled and the Constitution restored after revision.

To emphasize that the suspension is temporary, but the institutions permanent, the government has decided to go on paying the members of Parliament until their

terms end in 1979, and announced that construction of a new Parliament building would begin soon as scheduled.

There is no atmosphere of crisis here and there is still more freedom of ideas and expression than in many other Arab countries. But it is apparent that this was a troubled nation at the time the Emir acted. He spoke himself of "the deteriorating conditions" that forced his hand.

Parliamentary haggling was holding up urgent legislation. Other Arab countries were attacking each other in the Kuwaiti press, to the detriment of Kuwait's good relations with them. Powerful neighbors were complaining. Crime and fear of crime were rising. It added up to a situation that was seen as disturbingly similar to the conditions that led to war in Lebanon.

TV Address

In a TV address attacking the Kuwaiti press for abusing its freedom, the Crown Prince, warned of "agent tools" who were "trying to create trouble in our peaceful country as they did in the brotherly country," a reference to the factional strife in Lebanon.

The two countries are also similar in the existence of a large Palestinian minority and of social tensions created by a highly visible gap between rich and poor. But the Palestinians here do not live in refugee camps, carry weapons or stage raids into Israel that draw reprisal bombings.

Many are prosperous long-time residents and they dominate certain professions, although every one admits that they are "second-class citizens" behind the native Kuwaitis.

There is little credible evidence that Kuwait's policies were directed primarily against the Palestinian community. Even the Kuwaiti office of the Palestine Liberation Organization does not make that claim.

The PLO issued a statement saying it was "an internal Kuwaiti affair unrelated to the Palestinians" and denying that Kuwait had begun a round of deportations of Palestinians considered potentially troublesome.

PLO's Needs

"What we need from Kuwait is political and economic support, and we get it, more than we need," said Awad Bataineh, the assistant PLO director here.

Several sources said they believed the government did want to make it less likely that the Palestinians could cause trouble if Kuwait acquiesces in an overall Middle East settlement to which the Palestinians object. In this sense, an analyst said, the emergency measures were "preventive medicine."

But diplomatic analysts and independent sources say they accept the government's assertions that the press and Parliament were alienated primarily because they were attacking other Arab countries and alienating themselves as agents of Libyan and Iraqi propaganda, hampering Kuwait's efforts to play a neutral, mediating role among its quarreling neighbors.

"The press was too free," Minister of State Abd al-Aziz Husayn said. "We were trying to be friends with everyone in the Arab world, and to a great extent we succeeded. But it was difficult to explain to our Arab friends that what they were reading in our papers was not the voice of the government."

Papers Suspended

According to several sources, Egypt and Syria complained officially about attacks on them printed in the Kuwaiti papers, which hampered Kuwait's effort to mediate in the dispute between them. At the end of last month, the government suspended five daily and weekly papers, warning the press to stay out of internal Arab disputes and banning the publication of advertisements paid for by foreign governments.

At the same time, the National Assembly was developing into a headache for people who actually rule Kuwait found intolerable.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait's conservative neighbor, opposed the creation of the Parliament in the first place, is widely believed to have complained to the Emir that its antics were embarrassing as well as dangerous, a view that found a receptive audience in Kuwait.

Abd al-Rahman Salim al-Atiq, the minister of finance, said that Parliament was "wasting time on nonsense" that blocked development projects.

"The people welcomed these moves because of the fiasco that was taking place at the National Assembly," a prominent businessman said. "It was a weekly theater production, more exploiting democracy than exercising it. Each one was out for himself."

Final results are not expected before tomorrow, due to a complicated proportional representation system. The 200 votes were cast Friday and Saturday—a 94.9-percent turnout, the highest since a record 88 per cent in 1962.

Parties Running Even on Malta

VALLERETA, Sept. 19 (UPI).—First returns tonight in Maltese general election to determine whether it aligns with the World with Libya and China during the next five years showed a tight running of a dead heat.

Each party won five seats, complete returns from two of the Mediterranean islands' 13 electoral districts, each of which sends five persons to the House of Representatives.

Final results are not expected before tomorrow, due to a complicated proportional representation system. The 200 votes were cast Friday and Saturday—a 94.9-percent turnout, the highest since a record 88 per cent in 1962.

Ex-SS Men Attacked By Gypsies at Reunion

WUERZBURG, West Germany, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Former members of the Nazi SS fled into back streets here last night as they left a reunion and were attacked by six Gypsies claiming to be victims of Auschwitz and Buchenwald concentration camps.

The Gypsies, their forearms tattooed with prisoner numbers from the camps, charged with walking sticks as participants left the reunion of SS veterans from six European countries at a gymnasium here. Three of the veterans were slightly hurt.

United Press International.

the eastern half of Jordan in a Palestinian state.

Meanwhile, the West Bank was relatively quiet today after four days of clashes between Arab youths and security forces. Incidents of stone-throwing and fire-burnings were reported at three towns but no one was hurt and no arrests were made.

led Off Carrier Kennedy

S. Navy to Use Special Craft Effort to Salvage F-14 Jet

By George C. Wilson

SEASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP).—U.S. Navy's effort to recover the F-14 Tomcat fighter jet that rolled off the aircraft carrier USS *Kennedy* (CV-66) into the Atlantic will require special surface ships and underwater vehicles.

The F-14 was loaded with equipment when it skidded off the deck of the *Kennedy* at sea, sinking in 1,800 feet of water about 75 miles northwest of Norfolk, in the Orkney Sea.

Navy confirmed Friday a report that the secret equipment included a Phoenix air-to-air missile.

Episcopalians
Have Revised
Prayer Book

ANNEAPOLIS, Sept. 19 (AP).—Episcopal representatives of the Episcopal Church yesterday voted a new version of their Book of Common Prayer, the first revision of it since the nation in the 16th century.

A decision remains subject to ratification by the other branches of the church's bicameral legislature, the House of Bishops, and the General Convention in 1979 at the 10th convention. But if bishops go along, as expected, it launches immediate use of the new book throughout the 33-member denomination.

The revision followed two days of intense deliberation at the church's governing body and after years of study and analysis and expert rewritings.

The new version, called the "Book of Common Prayer," is a step of "historical significance," noting that it was the first major revision in over 200 years.

1-to-1 Margin

ical and lay members of House of Deputies voted by a 1 margin to authorize the 1,000-page version. Work has gone on for a decade. A new version, which also will be an option at least 1979, has long been considered.

The new version, which is a step of "historical significance," noting that it was the first major revision in over 200 years.

Efforts to Stop Campaign Debate On U.S. TV Fail

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP).—Efforts by two presidential candidates to block this week's TV debate between President Ford and Jimmy Carter as unfair to other nominees has failed in U.S. District Court.

After more than two hours of argument, Judge Andrew Boroff ruled Friday that Eugene McCarthy, an independent candidate, and Thomas Anderson of the American party had no right to court relief because they had not been refused first by two federal commissions.

Mr. McCarthy's attorney, John Arner, said he would appeal the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia as rapidly as possible. That court could hear and decide the case early next week.

U.S. Newsmen
Who Refused to
Talk Are Freed

ESNO, Calif., Sept. 19 (AP).—After two weeks in jail, Fresno Bee newspapermen freed Friday night from arrest on court sentences.

They were jailed on Sept. 3 when they would say until they revealed the source for a series of articles last week based on grand jury testimony concerning a public official who had received payments from company seeking a garbage collection contract.

and in contempt of court.

George Gruner, 51, managing editor; James Bort Jr., 49, city editor; William Paton, 51, former Superior Court judge; and Joe Sesto, 54, former government reporter.

Judge Sesto ruled that their law had established that it was not to leave the men in jail longer to force them to reveal the source of the information.

Mr. Sesto obtained details from grand jury testimony. Their release was based on a well-established principle followed in the past: the profession's nationalistic protection of the identity of confidential sources of information, the judge said.

announcing his decision to the newsmen go free. Judge Sesto said, "I am persuaded that newsmen's ethic is a moral principle."

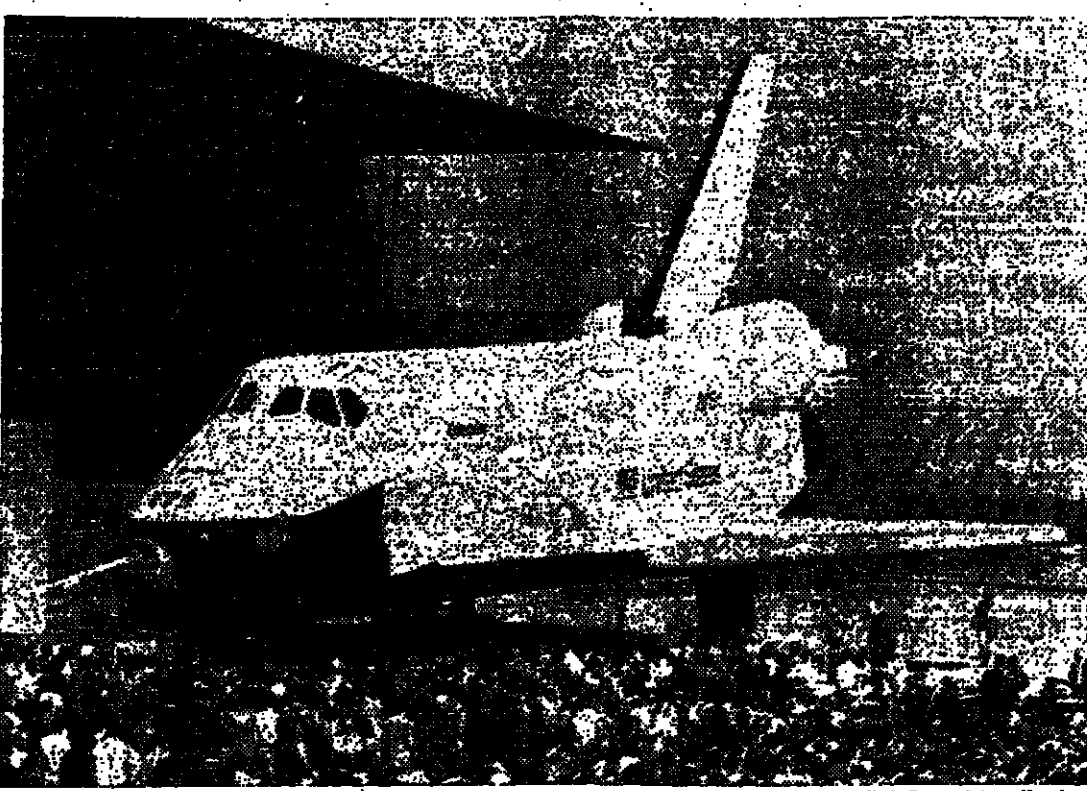
Senate Vote Permits
Claims on E. Germany

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI).—The Senate has approved by a vote of 71-20 a bill permitting U.S. claims to the German government for property nationalized by the East German government.

The House has yet to pass similar measure.

Under the bill passed Friday—initially an amendment to the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949—U.S. citizens may claim with the U.S. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

1974, the United States and Germany agreed to negotiate a settlement of unresolved claims and property claims.



U.S. space shuttle makes its debut at plant in California.

NASA Unveils Reusable Rocket for Shuttle

PALMDALE, Calif., Sept. 19 (UPI).—The first manned spacecraft developed by the United States since the Apollo moon landings has made its debut.

Named Enterprise, it looks part airplane, part spacecraft and part railroad boxcar, and its mission is to perform the roles of all of these.

"This day, we're about to enter a new era," said Dr. James Fletcher, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, moments before the huge white-and-black craft was towed in front of nearly 1,000 visitors here Friday, for the "roll-out" ceremony.

What the spectators saw was the major component, the "orbiter," for the so-called space shuttle, a \$7-billion-plus government effort to close the age of "throwaway" rockets and begin a new one of reusable craft.

If it works as planned—and survives political criticism over its costs and questions about whether the country needs such a system—the shuttle will become an all-purpose space trainer for military and scientific operations.

Carrying a crew of two or more, it will be moved into orbit like a conventional satellite by three engines in the tail and two strapped-on solid fuel boosters, which will be jettisoned during the ascent.

Once in space, the shuttle will drop off satellites much like a truck making its rounds, then re-enter the atmosphere, land like an airplane and be refurbished for future flights.

Government officials said it will be useful for resupplying space laboratories, for carrying

N.Y. Town Gets Religion to Exorcise Taxes

HARDENBURGH, N.Y., Sept. 19 (UPI).—In the face of rising taxes, half the residents of this Catskill Mountain town have been ordained to qualify them as tax-exempt clergymen.

The approach has been resorted to by the town's 236 residents to attract the attention of the New York Legislature to the fiscal pressure in their community that has caused their taxes to go up by three and four times in the last six years.

While the residents are deadly serious about their move, they also appreciate its ironic side, addressing one another as "reverend" and asking one another, "Have you seen the light?"

One of them, Cal Cray, burst through the door of a diner one morning last week while a group of men were hunched over their cups of coffee.

"Hallelujah, Reverend," shouted somebody down at the end of the counter.

Mr. Cray has worked as a ranger on the Boy Scout reservation in the town of Hardenburgh for six years. A month ago, he became one of the first to become a minister of the Universal Life Church, a California-based organization that offers degrees by mail. And last Monday night, at a big meeting in the community hall, half of the town's residents followed his lead.

Bishop of Liberty

They were all ordained by George McClain, a 41-year-old plumber from the nearby village of Liberty. Mr. McClain, by taking a series of correspondence courses, had become a bishop of the Universal Life Church in November.

Some property owners must pay as much as two-thirds of their meager incomes in school, town and county taxes. The main reason for the rapid escalation is the influx of tax-exempt groups whose tax burden must be borne by the long-time residents of the town.

The supervisor of Hardenburgh, Lester Bourke, joined Mr. Cray at a table in the diner. He talked about the town's financial

Central Africa Chief
Picks Ex-Foe as Aide

NDJAMENA, Chad, Sept. 19 (AP).—Jean-Bedel Bokassa, President for life of the Central African Republic, has appointed as his "personal adviser" ex-President David Dacko, whom he ousted in an army coup more than 10 years ago, the Bangui radio reported yesterday.

The broadcast, monitored here, was the first official mention of Mr. Dacko, 46, since he was imprisoned following Mr. Bokassa's coup. Mr. Dacko, a leftist-oriented politician, spent several years in prison and under house arrest but has recently appeared publicly in the President's company.



HIGH DIVER—Bill McGuire of the Diving Devils does his thing at the Baltimore City Fair: a leap of 100 feet through the air into a flaming pool on the ground.

Senate Votes Measure, 47 to 21

Congress Sends Bill to Ford Limiting Medicaid Abortions

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI).—The Senate, by a vote of 47 to 21, has given final congressional approval to legislation that would apparently prohibit the use of federal Medicaid funds to pay for most abortions.

The measure, along with a \$57-billion appropriation to which it was attached, was sent to the White House Friday.

Proponents of the restriction have argued that abortions are immoral and that the federal government should not pay for an immoral act. Opponents of the restriction have defended the morality of the operation and have argued that federal financing is a social necessity.

The ultimate effect of the congressional restriction is somewhat in doubt.

Vote Is Expected

First, President Ford is expected to veto the bill, not because of the abortion restrictions, but because he supports, but because the overall appropriation for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Department of Labor, is \$4 billion more than his budget request.

Second, there is considerable disagreement among senators and representatives over which abortions are permissible and which are forbidden by the legislation. Also, the question remains of how the legislation will be interpreted by Medicaid administrators.

Finally, the constitutionality of the abortion limitation is sure to be challenged in court. It is even possible that an injunction can be obtained to block implementation of the law until the courts settle the matter.

The House and Senate were deadlocked all summer on the abortion issue. House members insisted that no federal money should be spent for any abortions and the senators adamantly opposed such legislation.

Tests in U.S. Support Claim Of a Threat to Ozone Layer

By Walter Sullivan

LOGAN, Utah, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Detection of two substances in the atmosphere has reinforced conclusions by the National Academy of Sciences that certain spray-can propellants are depleting the ozone in the stratosphere.

The two substances, according to the hypothesis, are produced by the breakdown of the propellants. They then deplete the ozone. The propellants are widely known as fluorocarbons.

The substances, chlorine and chlorine monoxide, were detected during a balloon flight conducted on July 28. The results, however, were not available when the academy's report was issued last Monday. They were presented Friday by Dr. James Anderson of the University of Michigan at the International Conference on Threats to the Stratospheric Ozone, held here at the State University of Utah.

Dr. Anderson found that the abundance of chlorine rose fairly steadily up to the highest observed level, 26 miles above the earth. Chlorine monoxide reached its peak in the vicinity of 22 miles. The substances were more abundant than the amounts predicted by most, but not all, theories relating to depletion of the ozone.

More Technicians
To Be Assigned
By U.S. to Iran

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP).—About 1,000 additional U.S. civilians will be assigned to Iran in the 1980s for long-term support of Iranian maintenance of F-16 fighter-bombers, a Senate subcommittee has been told.

Deputy Secretary of Defense Robert Ellsworth gave this estimate to the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance, which recently expressed concern about the role of U.S. support personnel in case of hostilities involving Iran. The subcommittee is hearing testimony on the Ford administration's plan to approve the sale of 160 F-16s to Iran for \$3.8 billion.

Mr. Ellsworth said the F-16 backup personnel, who will work for General Dynamics and other civilian contractors, will stay in Iran for two to four years under present plans.

Policeman Slain
At End of Ulster
'Week of Chaos'

BELFAST, Sept. 19 (UPI).—A police sergeant was shot fatally and a police reservist was wounded yesterday by two gunmen in the back of a car that a woman drove up to the victims as they were directing traffic.

The sergeant's death was the only fatality in the "week of chaos" initiated by the Protestant extremists' Ulster Defense Association and abetted by the Irish Republican Army. But there were at least 11 injuries caused by bomb blasts.

During the week, hoar bomb threats surrounded. Many homes were hijacked and set on fire. Roads were blocked by stolen, abandoned vehicles. At least a dozen bombs destroyed two central Belfast stores and ignited a fire which swept an entire block. A bomb-laden gasoline tanker exploded, spewing fire, fuel, not far from the route of a peace march here yesterday. The 15,000 women in the parade passed, chanting "We want peace" and moved on.

Resolution Passed

The Ulster County Board of Legislators recently passed a resolution asking the legislature to amend the property-tax law so that tax exemptions for religious or educational organizations would be limited to one building and five acres. But residents are not hopeful about the outcome.

So when Mr. Cray read in the paper about Bishop McClain in Liberty, who could ordain ordinary people, it made a lot of sense to him. He was ordained and "then I suggested to Lester [Bourke] that we have a mass ordination. The question came up as to the ethics of doing it, but I question the ethics, for instance, of the Conservation Center that's taken all that land."

Flyers were sent to Hardenburgh residents and the proposal was publicized on the radio and in a local newspaper. About 300 persons showed up at the community hall, 150 from Hardenburgh and the rest from nearby towns like Livingston Manor and Roscoe.

Mr. McClain, who conducted the ceremony in a Roman collar and wearing a large cross, explained that members of the Universal Life Church could believe in what they thought was right as long as they did not infringe on the rights of others.

5,000 at Liverpool Rally

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19 (AP).—More than 5,000 persons, mostly women, took part yesterday in a rally here for an end to violence in Northern Ireland. The women, mainly from Liverpool's large Irish colony, were led by Mrs. Betty Williams, 32, the housewife who launched the peace movement in Belfast.

Cosmonauts Active

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Soviet cosmonauts, Col. Valery Bykovsky and Vladimir Aksentov, orbiting in space aboard Soyuz-22, took pictures of the earth today and conducted experiments on plants and fish, Tass reported.

Skull Practice
Costlier in
New Guinea

PORT MORESBY, Papua-New Guinea, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Inflation has caught up with the ritual buying of human skulls, a member of Parliament said.

Alepea Mialawe, member for Goroka in the Eastern Highlands region, appealed to his electors not to let values get out of hand, even where important tribal rituals were concerned.

Under tradition, the family of a dead tribal leader often takes part in the ritual purchase of his skull. The money is then handed over to the widow's family.

Mr. Mialawe said that from a price of about \$250 at the introduction of a cash economy in the highlands, the cost of buying a skull at some ceremonies had reached \$550.

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Workers Continue
Walkouts in Turkey

ANKARA, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Rubbish mounted in the streets of Ankara today as leftist workers stayed off their jobs throughout the country for the fourth consecutive day.

The unofficial strikes, called to protest government security legislation, have been Turkey's most concerted show of industrial action in seven years.

Although many bus drivers, trash collectors and other municipal workers remained off their jobs today, there were indications that some of the workers were beginning to drift back to their jobs. The government has threatened to take legal action to end the strikes.

M. Gérard

JEWELLERS

7 YEARS OLD...

...AND TODAY, NUMBER ONE EXPORTER
OF HIGH-CLASS FRENCH JEWELLERYALL THIS DUE TO Mr. GERARD'S
30 YEARS EXPERIENCETHE NEW LONDON PREMISES
WILL OPEN ON OCTOBER 1, 1976

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LAUSANNE: Grand-Chêne, 9 (21) 20 28 37
Gstaad: (30) 4 47 50

The 'Other Parties'

While much of the nation is looking forward to a televised debate between Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter in the hope that it will sharpen, or at least define, the distinctions between their proposed policies for the next administration, the commercial networks are battling with the League of Women Voters and the candidates over the ground rules. Much of the dispute is trivial, but underlying it is the very serious problem of the "other parties"—those which are neither Republican nor Democrat and which demand equal access to the public eye and ear.

The "other parties" cover a wide range—from the Conservative American party to a variety of socialist parties: from a candidate who advocates nudism to one who opposes abortion. Oddly, the most serious challenger to the major groups is a former senator, Eugene McCarthy, whose ideology is to the left but whose chief attraction is as an intelligent and articulate independent. In a free society all of the assorted candidates have a right to be heard, no matter how many or how few will listen. And at a time of widespread apathy about the existing political machinery, it is possible that some new, vigorous party organization could emerge. But how can the offbeat candidates find an audience?

It is more than 100 years since a new, powerful party stepped forward on the stage—the Republicans. They had the advantage of a strong emotional issue that, for all the differences of approach which it fostered, could still be stated simply: opposition to chattel slavery. The Republicans, of course, had other unifying factors—belief in the need for encouraging the growth of the West,

in national action to help free farmers and a free economy with homestead acts and a transcontinental railroad. And it also had, in addition to lecture halls, churches and the back platforms of railroad trains, a press whose individual papers were highly politicized, and made no bones about it, but which could be largely and cheaply duplicated through campaign sheets and pamphlets.

But while two newspapers can compete in the same street, two television stations cannot compete on the same channel. So the government allocates those channels and imposes various regulations on their use. If every man, woman or party that wanted free access to television were granted it, they would bankrupt the stations and networks. To buy time on television nationally is very costly—far more so than, like the New York Whigs, for example, to publish a weekly Log Cabin and promote the candidacy of William Harrison in print.

So the problem of the "other parties" in the television age is not an easy one. Admittedly, none seems to have much prospect, with or without full exposure, to become national in the manner of the Democrats or Republicans. But they will also find it more difficult to become a spoiler or have an impact on the major parties, as did the Greenback party before William Jennings Bryan and the Democrats took up one aspect of their cause, or the progressives under Theodore Roosevelt, before so many of them joined Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. What can be assumed, however, is that changes will come within the major parties, through internal pressures, and if a real break should take place, under the stimulus of a personality or an issue, it will be, in the nature of journalism, reflected in the media.

Reshuffle in Britain

Although it has now been in power for more than 30 months, Britain's Labor party remains an uneasy coalition of left and moderate wings whose rival claims must be kept in delicate balance by any prime minister. James Callaghan's Cabinet reshuffle on the occasion of the departure of home secretary Roy Jenkins was an example of that balancing act; but in spite of that it did bring promotions for some of Labor's ablest moderates.

Two junior ministers, Roy Hattersley and William Rodgers, were given long-overdue elevations to the Cabinet as secretary for prices and consumer protection and secretary of transport, respectively. Mrs. Shirley Williams, one of the finest talents to emerge since Labor's return to office in 1974, has been shifted from price and consumer protection to the more prestigious post of secretary for education and science.

There was disappointment among Labor moderates that Callaghan did not assign the Home Office—one of the big three ministries—to Mrs. Williams, who at 46 is widely considered a potential prime minister. Instead, Callaghan rewarded another moderate, Merlyn Rees, who has spent more than two years in the frustrating job of secretary for Northern Ireland. Defense Secretary Roy Mason was transferred to the Ulster post.

With Anthony Crosland remaining foreign secretary and Denis Healey continuing to direct Britain's drive for economic recovery and inflation control as chancellor of the Exchequer, Callaghan now has about as

strong a team as his party's balancing requirements allow. Roy Jenkins will be sorely missed, though Britain's loss will be the European Community's gain when he becomes president of its commission in Brussels next January.

Callaghan can take comfort from several recent developments: the overwhelming endorsement by the giant Trades Union Congress of its "social contract" with the government on wage restraint; the TUC's strenuous effort to avert a strike by the seamen's union, which could wreck Britain's economic strategy; a narrowing of the foreign trade deficit for August, despite the continuing weakness of the pound, and figures showing fewer strikes in the first half of 1976 than in any like period since 1953.

The government's problem abroad remains one of convincing financial and business circles that Britain can stay with the stern economic measures necessary to curb inflation and lay a sound foundation for recovery—and apply harsher controls if necessary to arrest the flight from sterling. At home, the government's political problems are those presented by Labor's unconstructed left wing, which will mount savage attacks on Healey's economic policies and even demand a drastic nationalization of major banks at the party conference later this month. If Callaghan can turn back those challenges, not only the Prime Minister but Britain's friends and allies will begin to breathe more easily.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Getting Rid of Aerosols

Although the report issued last week by a committee of the National Research Council was cautiously worded, the message seems clear: the aerosol can as we now know it—for hair spray, deodorant, insecticide, paint and a multitude of other items—will have to go. Not perhaps tomorrow morning, according to the committee of scientists—but the potential long-range danger of the gases these aerosols spray into the atmosphere far outweigh their personal and economic benefits.

The problem with the aerosols is that they generally release into the air two fluorocarbons that float upward and eventually attack the layer of ozone surrounding the earth. While our knowledge of both the process and the ozone layer is still incomplete, the evidence indicates that continued heavy use of the two fluorocarbons would cause extremely grave health and climatic problems in the future. The committee believes the situation is serious enough to support its recommendation that steps be taken now to restrict uses of these fluorocarbons by early 1978—unless, improbably, some new and contradictory evidence is developed in the interim. While its findings may not support Friday's call for an immediate consumer

boycott of aerosols by Russel Peterson, chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, they surely support Mr. Peterson's request that industry begin an immediate phaseout of the use of these products.

The most important next step, it seems to us, is for congressional leaders to prepare at once to give this subject highest priority in the next session. Fluorocarbons are used in products other than aerosols and some distinctions will need to be made.

While it is true that not all of the scientific evidence is yet in, we see no reason for Congress to wait for it—and every reason for Congress to move with speed. The odds against an ultimate finding favorable to fluorocarbons are small, and manufacturers have been on notice for some time that fluorocarbons may be dangerous. Aerosol hair sprays and deodorants may be nice to have around and use. But they are luxuries without which humankind survived through the ages. Their elimination will create economic problems, as well as personal inconveniences. But we are sure American industry can come up with substitutes that do the job and can be merchandised just as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

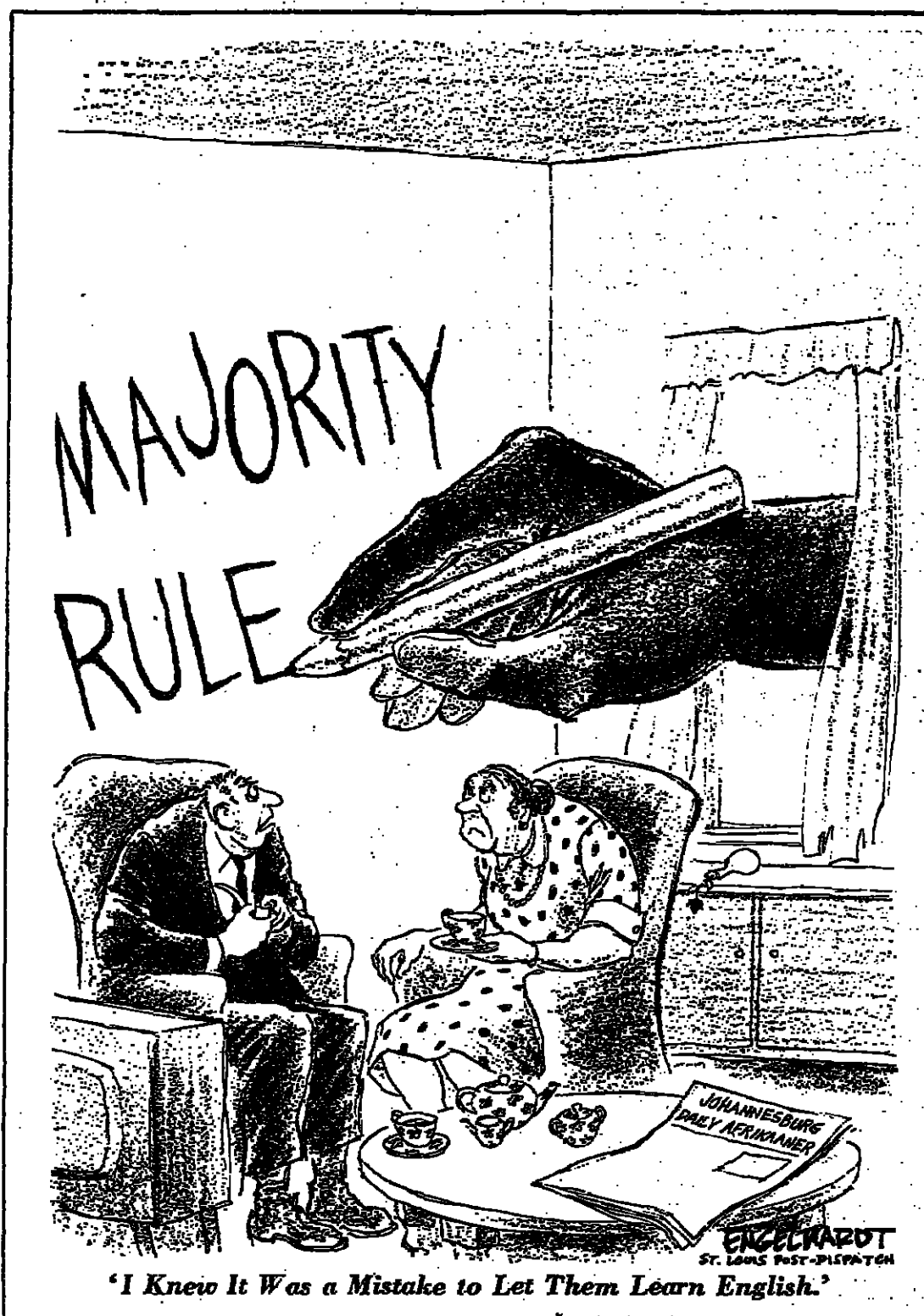
September 20, 1901

BRUSSELS—A recent visitor to the Ardennes reports that he has noticed numbers of posters forbidding a rate of speed for automobiles of more than 8 to 10 kilometers an hour. He says that the effort is a noble and necessary one, but doubts that the authorities can effectively control the speeds of various automobiles, all of whom want to go faster than the next.

Fifty Years Ago

September 20, 1926

JACKSONVILLE—Six hundred persons are reported to be dead—many of them drowned—at Miami Beach and vicinity, with more than 2,000 injured and property damage estimated to be more than \$1 billion as a result of the hurricane which swept the tip of Florida yesterday. The hurricane brought on a tidal wave, leaving the area three feet under water.



Debates: What Is the Question?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The first phase of the presidential campaign since the nominating conventions has been needlessly negative and even destructive. For President Ford and Jimmy Carter have been searing rather than inspiring the voters, concentrating on each other's weaknesses, real or imagined, and creating the impression that the nation has a choice between an old-timer who can't lead, or a new comer who's not ready to lead.

This is not quite fair or accurate. The political world is fresh out of geniuses on all continents, including ours, but Ford and Carter are not as bad as they say of one another—compared with Nixon and McGovern in 1972, they're pretty good—so maybe it's time to suggest what's right with this campaign, rather than what's wrong.

What's right, or at least reassuring about it, is that Ford and Carter agree on more fundamental issues than they admit. There was a basic difference between Carter and Ronald Reagan on foreign policy, but there is not really anything like the same differences between Carter and President Ford.

Devil Theory

On the devil-theory of campaign rhetoric, Carter has attacked Henry Kissinger as a threat to the republic, and Ford has suggested that Carter's proposal to cut \$6 billion or \$7 billion out of the defense budget was an invitation to the destruction of the United States and Western civilization. These apocalyptic charges make big headlines, but are obvious nonsense.

The speeches by Ford and Carter on domestic policy in this first phase of the campaign have been equally dramatic and have suggested that their differences are worse than they really are.

The President would have us believe that Carter is indifferent to the problem of inflation, and Carter suggests that the President is indifferent to the problems of unemployment and human suffering, but anybody who knows them both and has studied their records, knows that they are better than that.

Second Phase

Clearly, they differ on the approach, the style and the policies of foreign and domestic affairs—more on domestic than on foreign. Their differences could be fundamental, and this is what must now be clarified in the second phase of the campaign—the debates.

The advisers of the President and Carter, with their popularity polls and their computers, have

encouraged this old-fashioned politics of fear since the conventions, but the guess here is that Ford and Carter have a higher view of this campaign, and in the debates will concentrate a little more on the future—not much but some.

They agree that the unity of the nation is fundamental to our domestic and foreign problems. In his thoughtful moods, the President agrees that it is time to end the Northern prejudice against a Southern president, just as it was important to end the prejudice against a Catholic president with Kennedy in 1960.

Pride Involved

But Ford's pride is involved now. He feels, with some justification, that he has been a good interim President, that he has wiped out the Nixon stain and must go on to win the presidency on his own, despite his earlier promises to himself and his allies to retire at the end of his term.

All this is understandable, in both human and political terms. Ford is an accidental President, and Carter an accidental candidate, both experienced in different ways, and closer to one another on policy than they have pretended in the last few weeks. What is a little sad about them both is that they have been so negative since they were nominated, so vicious toward one another and really so unfaithful to their own natural and generous characters that they are encouraging the apathy and cynicism now so widespread in the country.

All the polls show an alarming decline in the confidence of the nation in the moral authority of their leaders, and this perception of the character of Ford and Carter could be the most important result of the first debate.

Central Issue

For example, Daniel Yankelovich in a public agenda report just published notes that "moral leadership" has become one of the central questions to the American mind and one of the central issues of the campaign. He also notes that "trust in government" declined dramatically from 76 per cent in 1964 to 33 per cent in 1976.

Yankelovich and his colleagues made a detailed study of this problem and found that "Americans fear that the country has been trending toward a psychology of self-interest to all-embracing that no room is left for commitment to national and community interests."

"They sense that we are losing something precious to the mean-

ing of the American experience," the report adds. "They fear that in the pursuit of their organizational goals, the politicians and the businessmen and the unions and the professions have lost sight of any larger obligation to the public and are indifferent or worse to anything that does not benefit themselves or their institutions. They fear that the very meaning of the public mood is disappearing in a sea of self-seeking."

This is perhaps the first question of the debate and the candidates might profit by studying the results of Yankelovich's inquiry.

Kremlin Plays Spoiler On Kissinger's Mission

king-2 Arm no Digging il on Mars

ined Shovel Dips
Planet's Surface

By Thomas O'Toole

MADISON, Calif., Sept. 19 (AP)—After being jammed for 15 minutes, the mechanical arm on the Viking-2 spacecraft sitting on the surface of Mars—322 miles away from Earth—finally got the arm on Viking-1 to dig twice after it had jammed yesterday put the arm on Viking-2 through its proper moves it had jammed last Sunday.

Only was sure that the freed arm delivered its probe to a ray instrument that identifies the minerals in the soil, but to photograph taken by Viking-2's camera showed the shovel held a robot arm perched right the hopper that takes up soil for the instrument to use.

While rotating while the arm was rotating its way to a point where it could dump its soil in the X-ray instrument, which in the arm that stops the shovel apparently failed, along the arm to rotate 180 degrees instead of the 45 degrees it had to rotate.

ad-safe mechanism stopped arm when it had rotated 180 degrees, jamming it in that position. A photograph taken of the showed it that way, with the shovel pointing straight up a hole instead of down at the soil.

eam of engineers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory where the arm is directed went to work every case of data they got to the time about 10 minutes to figure out what had gone wrong. They pored over the 49 commands the arm and shovel had gone through jamming and discovered things. The shovel motor had for 11 seconds just before the shovel was told to rotate; then the shovel took 7 seconds to rotate instead of the 5 seconds it should have taken.

These were the clues we needed to tell us we had a failed arm," said Leonard Clark, chief team put to work on each of the three occasions the Viking arm has jammed.

urch Rebutts
German Press
Cleric's Death

RLIN, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—A stunt pastored throughout Germany today in praise of the Oskar Brusewitz, who died last month after setting himself on fire to protest Communist rule.

se sermon was the church's forthright public statement of the suicide so far, firmly rejecting articles in the controlled news media that Pastor Brusewitz was "abnormal and sick." His widow and fellow workers have at the press claims.

se sermon, set to about Protestant churches by the church leadership, spoke of "the death of a man who wanted to be a witness to Lord Jesus Christ."

for his Aug. 18 self-immolation outside a church in a Pastor Brusewitz set up a altar proclaiming: "The church accuses Communism of killing Christian youth."

to church leaders' sermon that the pastor's death caused unrest in the country revealed the tensions of East German society. They added: "The church is not a part of the rough Pastor Brusewitz's an unavoidable question—did we not deal with it become loud."

igreb Devices
eared in Crash

ELGRADE, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—Navigation equipment at an airport was functioning normally when two aircraft died in a crash yesterday.

commission probing the collision of a British Airways jet and a Yugoslav DC-9 ed a statement which added the investigation was continuing.

Metorological conditions in vicinity of the accident were favorable: clear with high visibility. Ground radio-navigation instruments at the sea center in Zagreb were reliable and functioning properly," the statement said.

our air traffic controllers are held in custody on suspicion of being responsible for the crash.

iro Strike Continues

AIRO, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Hordes of bus and streetcar motorists continued their strike today pite a government promise to them an "incentive bonus."



HOME FROM THE HILLS—Bavarian herdsman and son lead cows through the streets of Hindelang, West Germany, after summer of grazing in Alpine pastures.

Most Congenial East-Bloc State

Relaxed, Thriving Hungary Draws Tourists

By Murray Seeger

BUDAPEST, Sept. 19 (AP)—By Dec. 31, at least 10 million foreigners—a postwar record and a total almost equaling the native population—will have visited Hungary this year.

Perhaps 80 per cent of the tourists this year are from the other Communist countries allied with the Soviet Union in the military Warsaw Pact and the economic group called Comecon.

"For them, coming here is like going to the West," a young Hungarian said. The relatively few Western visitors find that Budapest has regained at least a semblance of its prewar reputation as a pleasure capital. Its restaurants are the best in Central and Eastern Europe, its café life is enlivened by plenty of pretty girls and its political atmosphere is kept at a very low pressure. There are few police in sight.

Nevertheless, there is an atmosphere of intrigue, mystery and contradiction that is common to Central Europe.

Feudal Properties Budapest may be the only city in the world where the Soviet Union holds a partial mortgage on a hotel built for a U.S. firm, the International Duna, and where the U.S. government owns a building used by the secret police.

Moviemakers from the West have found that Budapest offers authentic old scenes for period films and a standard of comfort that makes it possible to work in the city for many weeks.

"You have almost no political problems in making a film here," a Hungarian said. Then he added, referring to the exiled Russian

Liberals in U.K.
Display Rift on
Coalition Issue

LLANDUDNO, Wales, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—Britain's small Liberal party showed signs of division today on the crucial issue of whether Liberals should be ready to take part in a coalition government if an occasion arises.

About 100 young Liberals protested party leader David Steel's declaration in favor of power-sharing, but Mr. Steel stood firm and apparently won majority support.

The clash occurred at the close of the Liberal party's annual conference here after Mr. Steel, in his first test since being elected party leader earlier this year, said Liberals should be ready to break the stranglehold of the two big parties, Labor and Conservatives.

The Liberal youth wing waved "No to Coalition" banners in the body of the hall, but observers said Mr. Steel's position appeared to be backed by three quarters of the delegates. The Liberals held only 12 of the 435 seats in the Commons.

U.S. Firm Admits
Getting Rebates
From a Ship Line

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (NYT)—Warnaco Inc., an apparel manufacturer, has made what is believed to be the first admission by a company that it was on the receiving end of questionable payments according to a document made available by the Securities and Exchange Commission last week.

Warnaco said an investigation uncovered about \$400,000 paid by an ocean carrier to one of its subsidiaries and "one or more" employees of that subsidiary. The transactions occurred in the period 1970-74.

Although neither the SEC nor Warnaco, which is based in Connecticut, would say so, the payments were reliably said to have come from Sea-Land Service, a unit of R.J. Reynolds Industries. Reynolds reported last Friday the paying of some \$15 million in possibly illegal rebates by Sea-Land.

Warnaco disclosed that the payments, which it said had been ordered halted, were being investigated by the Federal Maritime Commission. The maritime agency administers the Shipping Act of 1916, which bans rebates, among other things.

While Rotating

arm jammed while the arm was rotating its way to a point where it could dump its soil in the X-ray instrument, which in the arm that stops the shovel apparently failed, along the arm to rotate 180 degrees instead of the 45 degrees it had to rotate.

author: "Well, you couldn't, of course, make a Solzhentzsyn story here."

Western tourists have been slow to discover Budapest, partly because of the memory of the 1956 revolution, crushed by Soviet troops and partly because of a feeling that all Communist countries are alike.

There are still an estimated 50,000 Soviet troops in Hungary but they are inconspicuous. Part of the pleasure of Budapest is a result of the government's experiments with economic reform which allows state-owned enterprises considerable autonomy and permits different forms of private business to function.

Restaurants and clubs, for instance, offer variety and good service because they are operated by individuals who have franchises from the government and are permitted to set their own styles.

Operational Freedom "Yes and no," a restaurant manager answered when asked if he operated a private business. "The restaurant is owned by a hotel company but I run it as I wish."

The quality of the food is partly attributed to the success of individual farmers in raising crops for private sale in addition to the state.

Anthimos Dies,
Cyprus Ex-Bishop
Lost to Makarios

NICOSIA, Sept. 19 (UPI)—The Most Rev. Anthimos, 71, former bishop of Kition, the second most important episcopal see of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Cyprus, died in Limassol today.

A police announcement said the former bishop died in the church of Agios Mefthorios but members of the congregation said he died while officiating at Sunday liturgy in the church which for many years had been considered one of the gathering places of the EOKA "B" terrorist movement.

Born in the mountain village of Latsina in central Cyprus in 1905, Anthimos was elected bishop of Kition in 1951. Until 1959, he was the acting leader of the Autocephalous (independent) Church of Cyprus while Archbishop Makarios was in exile in the Seychelles.

In 1972, then-Bishop Anthimos sided with the military junta in Athens, led a bitter campaign against Archbishop Makarios and demanded his resignation as president of the republic.

Archbishop Makarios then convened a synod at which three Greek Orthodox patriarchs and 10 bishops decreed that Anthimos and the two other bishops of Cyprus should be unrobed because they had rebelled against the archbishop.

Josef Sudek PRAGUE, Sept. 19 (AP)—Josef Sudek, 80, a photographer, has died, it was reported Friday. Mr. Sudek's melancholy views of Prague were published in Czechoslovakia and abroad.

Gunnar Lange STOCKHOLM, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Gunnar Lange, 67, Swedish trade minister from 1955 to 1970, died Thursday in a hospital after a long illness. Mr. Lange had been a member of parliament since 1953.

Nanda Devi Unseized NEW DELHI, Sept. 19 (AP)—The daughter of a U.S. mountain climber who named her for the Nanda Devi peak in the Himalayas died while trying to scale the mountain with him, the Indian Mountaineering Foundation announced Friday.

Nanda Devi Unseized, 23, succumbed to "acute high-altitude sickness" on Sept. 8, the foundation said.

She died on an expedition led by her father, William Unseized, to the 25,645-foot peak about 210 miles northeast of New Delhi.

Working on state-owned farms. Altogether, 4 million Hungarians—nearly 40 per cent of the population—cultivate land on a part-time basis along the fringes of the big official farms or on weekend plots outside the cities.

The success of this economic policy has seen Hungary's standard of living rise to challenge those of Czechoslovakia and East Germany, the countries considered to be the leaders in the Communist world.

The quality of the cooking, however, is attributed to the ethnic makeup of the Hungarian nation. Neither Slavic nor German as are most of their neighbors, the Hungarians cook and bake better, it is said.

Divides Outlook "Hungary is a country that looks to the East politically and to the West culturally," a Hungarian commented.

The government, directed by Communist party chief János Kadar, a remarkably modest leader who has survived 20 years in office, shows little concern if young people want to listen to the kind of Western rock music banned in Prague, East Berlin or Moscow.

books from the West and see many Western films, but the government still bars the general distribution of Western newspapers and magazines.

Fifty officials criticize youngsters for spending their money on blue jeans and Western-made records but there is no official pressure against the accumulation of private property such as automobiles and weekend houses.

3 Hijackers Get
Life Sentences
In Egyptian Court

CAIRO, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Three Arab gunmen who hijacked an Egyptian airliner on a domestic flight last month were sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment at hard labor.

But the three-man military court did not acknowledge any Libyan role in the hijacking. Egypt had accused Libya of planning the hijacking.

The court also acquitted three other defendants, charged with complicity, who were not aboard the Boeing 737 when it was commandeered Aug. 23 on a flight from Cairo to Luxor.

Two of the convicted men, Ali Ahmed Osman, considered the ringleader, and Mohammed Naguib, are Palestinians. The other, Ahmed Suleiman, is an Egyptian.

The court found them guilty of deliberately disrupting air traffic, endangering public transport and attempting to "harm Egypt's political and economic position in time of war"—a reference to the continuing state of belligerency with Israel.

But the court acquitted them of the charge that they had plotted with Libya to commit "hostile acts" against Egypt.

Russians Warn
U.S. on Asylum

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (UPI)—The Soviet Union warned the United States yesterday that Moscow will consider it an "unfriendly act" if political asylum is granted to two Lithuanians accused of hijacking a Soviet plane.

The two, Pranas Brankinskas and his son Algirdas, were arrested by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Thursday for entering the country illegally. Officials said they are considering a request for asylum.

The Tass news agency said the Soviet government feels that the "criminals, wherever they are, are subject to extradition to the Soviet Union, and regards the concealment of them as an unfriendly act with regard to the U.S.S.R." An airline stewardess was killed during the hijacking.

Venezuela Air Strike

CARACAS, Sept. 19 (UPI)—A wildcat strike of 3,000 Venezuelan commercial pilots and technicians entered its sixth day today. Air transport has been cut by 80 per cent.

After Week of Disturbances
Panama Claims U.S. Foment Trouble to Undermine Regime

By Alan Riding

PANAMA, Sept. 19 (NYT)—The government has charged the United States with responsibility for recent student demonstrations against the high cost of living here and said that Washington was following a "destabilization plan" to create chaos in this country.

In a formal protest note on Friday, Foreign Minister Aquilino Boyd specifically accused the U.S. armed forces stationed here of interfering in Panama's internal affairs. He said a U.S. serviceman and two civilian employees of the Defense Department had been arrested for "active participation" in the student disturbances.

After U.S. Ambassador William Jordan had been called to the Foreign Ministry to receive the protest, the embassy issued a statement denying that Washington or any U.S. agency had been involved.

"We regret that unfounded allegations have been made which can only impact unfavorably on the friendly relations between the United States and Panama and affect adversely the ongoing negotiations between our two countries," the statement said, referring to treaty negotiations over the Panama Canal.

Personnel Restrictied The U.S. Southern Command, which has its headquarters in the Canal Zone, also denied any responsibility for the disturbances and added that "unfortunately, these allegations and arrests have created a potentially dangerous situation and forced us to place a personnel-movement limitation on Southern Command members and their dependents."

A spokesman added that personnel and dependents had been instructed to keep out of Panama until tomorrow unless they were on essential official business.

Since the anti-government disturbances erupted here a week ago Friday, the 40,000 Americans living in the 563-square-mile Canal Zone have been urged by the local armed forces' radio and television stations to keep away from the downtown area of Panama City.

Neither Panamanian nor U.S. officials have indicated when the three employees were arrested, but the Panamanian protest note named them as Pfc. Bernard Jameson, Hector Downs, a U.S. national, and Rogelio Garcia, a Costa Rican national who works in a warehouse at Howard Air Force Base here. A Southern Command spokesman added that two other servicemen were missing and believed held by the Panamanian National Guard.

Although the eight-year-old government of Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera has disclosed that about 15 persons are under arrest, student and diplomatic sources say that close to 100 have been jailed in the last week.

The unrest began Sept. 19 when an official sponsored student march to protest the third anniversary of the military coup in Chile developed into a general demonstration against increases in the cost of rice and milk. More than 40 persons were injured in clashes in various parts of the capital between members of the progovernment Panamanian Student Federation and supporters of several independent leftist groups.

New disturbances broke out on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, during which the Panamanian National Guard used tear gas.

Soviet Students Are Showing
Rising Interest in Humanities

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (AP)—While Soviet universities continue to beef up their scientific and technical programs, more and more students are saying they want to study the humanities, according to the minister of higher education.

In an interview about trends in higher education, the minister, Vyacheslav Yelyutin, attributed the changing preferences to a desire for easier courses of study and to growing interest in "human questions," including philosophy and history.

The interview took place as the school year began for five million students in 859 institutions of higher education across the Soviet Union.

Without citing statistics, Mr. Yelyutin said he had observed during the last 10 years a growing proportion of college applicants who want to study the humanities.

But he said the students' desires are not affecting Soviet curricula in different fields. University curricula are predetermined in each five-year plan according to the needs of Soviet society and not according to student preferences, he said.

Percentages Fixed This, regardless of changing interests, the Soviet Union continues to graduate a little more than 20 per cent of its college students in the humanities, while 42 per cent were graduated last year in the sciences, 9 per cent as agricultural specialists, 7 per cent as doctors and other health workers and 20 per cent as teachers.

"There are many different reasons, as we see them," for the growing student interest in liberal arts, Mr. Yelyutin said. "One, the humanities are easier: Look at the difference between studying mathematics and studying literature."

Expanding Interest Mr. Yelyutin did not go so far as to say students are becoming lazier but the notion is widespread among Russians that the younger generation—increasingly far removed from the revolution and without the toughening experience of a world war—is losing some of its drive.

The second reason is the expanding interest in human questions," he said. "Youngsters nowadays are more interested in learning about philosophy, history and so on."

The interest has expanded despite the fact that the scientific

Manila Heeding
Torture Report,
Amnesty Says

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP)—An Amnesty International report has accused Philippine authorities of having used torture "frequently and with extreme cruelty." But Manila has taken steps to correct the situation, the document said.

The report was written by Thomas Jones, a Washington lawyer, and Wen Hsien-huang, a researcher here for the independent organization which seeks through publicity to improve the lot of political prisoners.

The 60-page report said that its authors visited the Philippines for two weeks late last year and, after interviewing political prisoners, "found unavoidable" the conclusion that torture was used frequently and with extreme cruelty, often over long periods. Of 107 prisoners interviewed, 71 said that they had been tortured, the authors wrote.

Amnesty International said the report was submitted to the Philippine government on May 24, with 15 recommendations. The report said that on Aug. 15 the Philippine government announced steps to prevent torture.

U.S., Japan Reported Competing Over Fishing Zone's Unborn Isle

TOKYO, Sept. 19 (AP)—Japan and the United States reportedly are vying for the future ownership of a volcanic island that is expected to rise to the Pacific Ocean's surface after further volcanic activity. It is an undersea ridge that has risen 3,700 meters from the 4,000-meter-deep seabed.

The area is in international waters 1,280 kilometers south of Tokyo and about 320 kilometers southeast of Iwo Jima, the scene of a major battle between U.S. and Japanese forces in World War II.

Each bonito and tuna fishing grounds are in the area of the potential island, which would be only a small bit of land. According to Japan's Maritime Safety Agency, recognition of the ownership claim of the nation that first sights the emerged island will give that country a 320-kilometer-wide economic zone, with exclusive fishing and seabed-mining rights.

The undersea ridge was reportedly discovered by a Japanese fishing boat operating a sonar device for detecting fish on March 20, 1974, the Japanese agency said. It reported that the United States announced discovery of shoals in the area last Nov. 1.

Both countries, the agency said, have stepped up their watch for the emergence of the island.

U.S. Agency Orders Airlines In U.K. to Provide Schedules

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Indirectly threatening to cut back the number of British airline flights to the United States, the Civil Aeronautics Board has ordered five British carriers to provide their present and planned schedules for U.S. operations.

The board said Friday that a British demand that U.S. airlines reduce their service to Britain on Nov. 1, if not retracted, would unfairly violate the rights of the U.S. carriers and divert their passengers to British airlines.

In a three-page order, the board said it has both the responsibility and the power to make sure the rights of U.S. carriers serving Britain—National Airlines, Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines—remain unimpaired.

It ordered Air BVI Ltd.; British Airways Board; British Caledonian Airways Ltd.; Cayman Airways Ltd.; and Liat to file all existing and proposed schedules of service between the United Kingdom and its territories and the United States.

The CAB has power over U.S. operating rights of foreign airlines. Unspecified Share The British, unhappy with an existing treaty giving them an equal opportunity to carry passengers on lucrative transatlantic routes but not guaranteeing any specific share of the market, told U.S. authorities on Aug. 12 they intended to change the rules Nov. 1 to make sure they got half the traffic.

State Department officials have labeled the British plans a unilateral violation of the treaty. U.S. authorities hinted on the eve of negotiations over the dispute that Concorde superjet transport flights by British Airways to the United States might be halted if London went ahead with its plans.

The CAB action Friday set the stage for either carrying out the threat to stop the Concorde or taking other possible, more wide-

Mozambique Frees
A U.S. Missionary

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—A U.S. missionary has been released after a year of imprisonment in Mozambique, the State Department said yesterday.

The release of Armond Dell, a missionary for the Church of the Nazarene, was authorized by President Samora Machel, a department spokesman said. Two of Mr. Dell's fellow missionaries were released in April after spending 10 months in prison.

Manila Heeding
Torture Report,
Amnesty Says

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP)—An Amnesty International report has accused Philippine authorities of having used torture "frequently and with extreme cruelty." But Manila has taken steps to correct the situation, the document said.

The report was written by Thomas Jones, a Washington lawyer, and Wen Hsien-huang, a researcher here for the independent organization which seeks through publicity to improve the lot of political prisoners.

The 60-page report said that its authors visited the Philippines for two weeks late last year and, after interviewing political prisoners, "found unavoidable" the conclusion that torture was used frequently and with extreme cruelty, often over long periods. Of 107 prisoners interviewed, 71 said that they had been tortured, the authors wrote.

Amnesty International said the report was submitted to the Philippine government on May 24, with 15 recommendations. The report said that on Aug. 15 the Philippine government announced steps to prevent torture.

Turks to Reduce
Troops on Cyprus

ANKARA, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Turkish General Staff has announced that it has started further troop withdrawals from the Turkish sector of Cyprus.

Informed sources here reported that the gradual withdrawal would involve 5,000 troops. Turkey has reduced its original invading force of 40,000 in Cyprus to 28,000 during the last two years.

In New York meanwhile, negotiators representing the Greek and Turkish communities on Cyprus met jointly yesterday with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to explore the possibility of resuming their stalled intercommunal talks, the United Nations announced. Another session was set for tomorrow.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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The Beaubourg Complex Cultural Center Divides Parisians

By James F. Clarity

PARIS (NYT).—The most ambitious and audacious temple of culture ever erected in Paris, or perhaps anywhere, is nearing completion in the heart of the capital, amid rising controversy over its facade and facilities.

For some Parisians, the Georges Pompidou National Center for Art and Culture, commonly known as the Beaubourg Center, is an architectural monstrosity that looks from a distance like the pipework of an oil refinery. For others, art experts and dealers, it represents a major effort by France to recapture from New York City the pre-eminence that France held as the center of the art world before World War II.

But for some of the families and heirs of great modern artists, such as Chagall, Braque and Rouault, the center seems to be a threat to the dominance of the importance of the early classic modernists. And some intellectuals fear that the center may become a vulgar showcase for French industrial products and a means of spreading government propaganda.

"There has been a conflict between New York and Paris," said Germain Viatte, the 37-year-old curator of the Modern Art Museum that is moving to the new center. "It was an unhappy situation. Paris and New York were swollen with pride."

International Aspects

Mr. Viatte went on to describe Beaubourg as not so much an effort to re-establish Paris as the world art center, but rather as an "exceptional effort by the (French) state to reanimate artistic life in Paris, but this national will is being expressed in an international way." Mr. Viatte noted that the director of the art museum, Pierre Boule, was a Swede, and that the architect-designers of the center were a Briton, Richard Rogers, and an Italian, Renzo Piano, who won

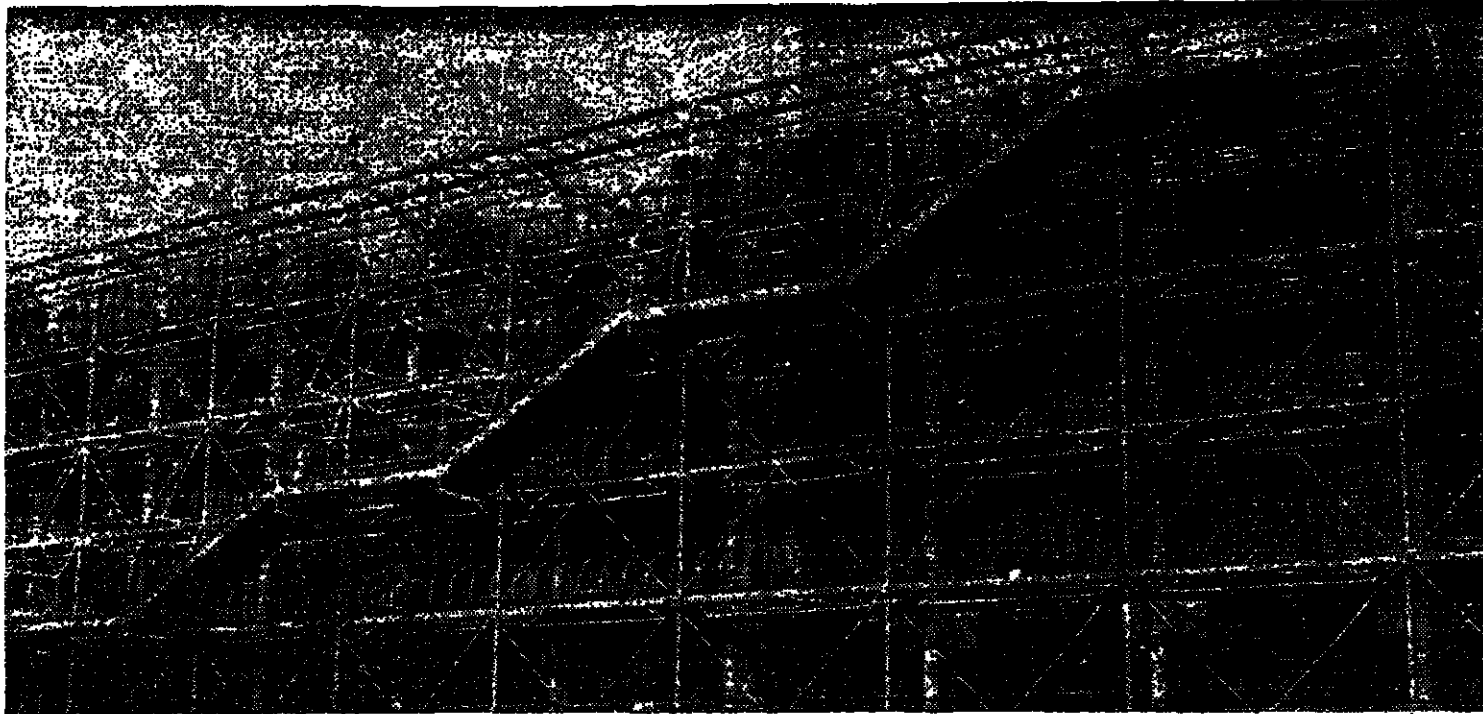
an international competition for the planning of the center. Denise René, a dealer in modern, frequently constructivist art, said as she sat in her gallery off the Champs-Élysées that "it is not a question of competition between New York and Paris. It is a matter of stimulation. I am quite satisfied that Paris is retaking a place in the international art world." Mrs. René, who also has a gallery on West 57th Street in Manhattan, said she was moving her Paris gallery to the neighborhood of the new center.

"It is easy to understand why many Paris dealers are moving near Beaubourg," said an art collector who has misgivings about the new museum. "Someone visits the center, then walks out into a private gallery and buys something."

"The Beaubourg Folly" is the way the center, which will have cost at least \$125 million by the time it opens in January, was described by Le Nouvel Observateur, a Socialist-oriented weekly magazine, which also lacked the pejorative title "Pompidoum," a reference to the late French President who inspired it, to the center.

But whatever it represents, folly or genius, the center is there, at the edge of the site of the former central market—a six-story building with 17,000 square meters of floor space that looks not unlike what might have happened if Rube Goldberg had designed it with gigantic Tinker Toy and Erector Set pieces.

Just to the side of the main building, underground and invisible from the street, will be the Institute of Musical-Acoustical Research and Coordination, which will be mostly for work on experimental sounds, occasional public concerts, and will have as its director Pierre Boule. By some, the center is seen here as a way to have the French conductor spend more of his time in Paris than in New York.



The controversial facade of the Georges Pompidou National Center for Art and Culture.

The center will provide grist for critics of art and architecture as well as for independent aestheticians for years. It probably will prove as controversial, and attract as much derision and as many dubious fakes as did the Opéra, the Eiffel Tower and, most recently, the Montparnasse Tower office building, in their time. Officials of the center, however, defend it as functional. Its designers, Mr. Piano and Mr. Rogers, say it is "a center where all can participate, not just an elitist cultural monument made of a number of watertight compartments, but a people's center, a university of the street capable of reflecting the constantly changing needs of its users. The building is a tool, fluid, flexible, easy to change, full of technical resources inside and outside, on top and underneath."

Essentially, the building is five huge concrete slabs encased almost entirely in glass and supported by a network of vertical and horizontal pipes, the larger vertical ones filled with freeze-proof water to lend weight and to supply the fire-extinguishing system.

All of the heavy technical machinery—generators, elevators, stairways—are on the outer surface of the glassed walls. The main public escalator is a huge transparent snake trying to get on the roof. The vast inner spaces of the building, officials say, will be a complex of shiftable partitions for various exhibits, with no walled corridors.

Perhaps the sharpest conflict is over what is going to be inside it. The new Museum of Modern Art wants to take most of the paintings and sculpture out of the old one and place them in a permanent exhibition representing the evolution of art in this century.

While the museum's officials, including Mr. Viatte, feel this will be done expertly and without diminishing the prominence of early 20th-century artists, the concept has formidable enemies. Among them is Ida Chagall, the daughter of Marc Chagall, who said in an interview that "we are not against the Beaubourg Center," but acknowledged that she had signed a letter protesting that she donated from the old museum to the new one.

Claude Laurens, the 68-year-old son of the painter-sculptor Henri Laurens, is the head of an ad hoc group, including the Chagall, Braque and Rouault families, and is the executor of the estate not only of his father but also of Georges Braque. Recalling that he grew up

among the Cubists, Nabis and Fauvists, Mr. Laurens added, "Picasso gave me my first box of paints." He, too, said he was not against the Beaubourg Center, but that he feared what would happen to 800 works of Rouault, 200 of Laurens, about 20 Braques and several Chagalls. Marc Chagall himself, who is 89, is staying out of the controversy, according to his friends.

"We don't want them to play with the paintings we donated," Mr. Laurens said. "We are afraid they will take some of them and hide them in the cellar." He also said that it was still too early for masters like Chagall, Picasso and Braque to be hung "next to something by someone 22 or 23 years old." "And we are afraid," he added, "that in difficult times they might decide to sell some of the works, the way the Metropolitan Museum did in New York, to get new ones."

Mr. Laurens also said that the museum's concept of an exhibition of 20th-century art was false because "you cannot cut art in two, according to centuries." Mr. Viatte, sitting in his office in the old Museum of Modern Art, said that the museum would never sell the donated paintings because they were the property of the state and could not be sold. He conceded that some of the early modern works would be

more prominently displayed than others and added that he hoped the legal struggle which involves interpretations of the language of the donation documents, would end agreeably.

The Creative Industrial Center, according to its officials, is intended to be a place where ordinary Parisians, and foreigners, are shown how life in an industrial society affects them personally.

View Spectacular

For its opening display at the center, the industrial unit plans to show and describe hundreds of everyday objects—footwear, razors, pills—as if they were in an archaeological exhibition 400 years from now.

Whatever the exterior of the building looks like, and whatever goes on or does not go on inside it, at least one aspect of it is unassailable. From the fifth-floor terrace of the building, next to a planned modest-price self-service restaurant, gazing out from west to north, the visitor sees Notre Dame, the Pantheon, the Church of St. Germain des Prés, the Invalides, the Eiffel Tower, the Montparnasse Tower and the Sacré Coeur. It is probably the most splendid panoramic view of the city from a height that does not make things appear picture-postcard small.

TV Debate: And May The Best Image Win

By Saul Pett

PHILADELPHIA (AP).—In the moments before the first of their "great debates" in 1960, John Kennedy and Richard Nixon met briefly, shook hands and chatted.

Neither man had a natural talent for small talk. But the difference between them was that Sen. Kennedy did not feel obliged to try, while Vice-President Nixon usually felt an irresistible compulsion to fill any lull.

So he talked about the weather, the campaign crowds, the motorcades, the fact that candidates got more tan from the wind than the sun. Sen. Kennedy was civil but said little. He just kept looking at his opponent.

Watching them in the Chicago TV studio that night, one was reminded of Joe Louis before the bout. As he and the other fighter listened to the referee's instructions in the center of the ring, it was usually the condemned man who fidgeted, grimaced, smiled or hammed up some show of bravado. Old Joe just stared, not a twitch anywhere, and then went out and flattened the other guy.

Sen. Kennedy did not flatten Mr. Nixon in the debate of Sept. 26, 1960. Mr. Nixon was not knocked out, but the severe damage done to his campaign that night he did to himself.

He was the favorite, he was the vice-president, he was the man who had "debated" Nikita Khrushchev, he was the star of the Checkers show who had mastered the medium of television. But this night he could not master something inside of Richard Nixon.

Whatever it was could not escape the voracious eyes of the TV camera. And 70 million persons watching a candidate for president saw occasional but fateful glimpses of a man off balance, nervous, perspiring, eyes darting left and right, smiling erratically. The problem was not the five-o'clock shadow or the haggard look of a man lately ill. It was the man.

The lessons of 1960 surely are not lost on the protagonists of 1976. Neither Gerald Ford nor Jimmy Carter is a Nixon, or, for that matter, a Kennedy. Both now prepare for combat here Thursday night. Both will remember the first presidential debates.

Mr. Nixon's great mistake was



Nixon and Kennedy on television during one of their "great debates" in 1960.

that he had come to debate, to make debater's points. He talked to Sen. Kennedy, Sen. Kennedy talked over and beyond him, to the country. He had divided the medium. He came to project an image and he did, of knowledge, confidence and poise.

Mr. Nixon projected knowledge and a debater's skills. But more important, he projected a picture of a man who seemed unsure of what he wanted to seem. It was not a new problem with him.

On this night, he appeared determined to convince everyone he was being fair. Several times he told the audience he sincerely believed that Sen. Kennedy was sincere. The old gut fighter wanted to make it absolutely clear that he was not impugning the other man's motives.

Campaign Fatigue

Some days later, Sen. Kennedy was talking with a friend about fatigue in the campaign. He said it was a problem but that it was worse for his opponent. Why?

"Because," said Sen. Kennedy in what might have been a classic insight, "I know who I am and I don't have to worry about adapting and changing. All I have to do at each stop is to be myself. But Nixon doesn't know who he is and so each time he makes a speech, he has to decide which Nixon he is, and that is very exhausting."

Mr. Nixon went on the attack in the next three debates and, seeming more comfortable in that posture, did better. But the damage was done in the first debate. The underdog senator from Massachusetts climbed immediately in the polls. His crowds grew larger and there were jumpers and screamers.

Issues? They were almost as difficult to remember the morning after as they are now 16 years later. Something about those offshore islands, Quemoy and Matsu. Something about getting the country moving again, about providing help for the poor and the aged, but where would the money come from?

Issues are lost. Vignettes remain. In the fourth debate, Mr. Nixon accused Sen. Kennedy of weakening the country with his criticism. Sen. Kennedy's hot back:

"I really don't need Mr. Nixon to tell me about what my responsibilities are as a citizen. I've served this country for 14 years in the Congress and before that in the service. . . . What I down-grade, Mr. Nixon, is the leadership the country is getting, not the country."

A member of the TV panel questioning the debaters sought their views on Harry Truman's use of profanity in the campaign. Sen. Kennedy, smiling, "I really don't think there is anything I can say on President Truman that's going to cause him to change his particular manner. Perhaps Mrs. Truman can, but I don't think I can."

Mr. Nixon, solemnly, "One thing I have noted as I have traveled around the country are the tremendous number of children who come out to see the presidential candidates. . . . mothers holding their babies up. . . . It makes you realize that whoever is president is going to be a man that all the children of America will either look up to or will look down to. . . . I only hope that, should I win, . . .

Explosives deleted would come later. As in 1960, the presidential debates this year are likely to be a battle of image more than issues. As in 1960, we can expect that the antagonists will be well briefed. Their answers are likely to come quickly in machine-gun style, because each will be filled to the brim with facts and figures yearning to be unleashed. Which is too bad, because it would be refreshing, maybe even reassuring, for Americans to watch a candidate for president in the process of thought, not talk.

This Time

Each of the debaters this year has his image needs. Mr. Ford needs to be presidential, non-bumbling and as crisp and combative as he was in his nomination acceptance speech. Mr. Carter needs to be positive, clear and unequivocal.

Their mental styles differ. Mr. Ford's thinking appears to be more simple and direct. He is not given to subtlety or nuance.

Mr. Carter's mind seems capable of operating on several levels at once. Ask him a question and, even before you finish asking, he is answering the direct point, the implications and the possible side effects of the question.

The debates may decide and prove absolutely nothing. But before they are over it is highly likely we will know something more about the mind, the reactions, the style of Gerald Rudolph Ford and James Earl Carter Jr.

As it proved in 1960, the TV camera leaves almost no place to hide.

Thai Insurgents Gain In Strength, Experience

By George McArthur

BANGKOK.—For eight years the government of Thailand has entrusted its campaign against Communist insurgents to a semiautonomous, rank-heavy bureaucracy known as ISOC—the Internal Security Operations Command.

And while ISOC grew progressively flabbier, the insurgency expanded from a serious nuisance into a hard jungle army of about 9,000 guerrillas. In the estimate of a U.S. expert, the Communist organization became "a quality product, well-trained, well-armed and largely self-sufficient." It has, the expert said, perhaps 85,000 active workers within the country's political woodwork.

Given the intrigues of the Thai military structure—where about 600 generals and admirals vie for power and its rewards—it would be unfair to attribute Communist growth entirely to ISOC's failure.

The government's regular armed forces are made up of more than 200,000 men, plus a paramilitary defense corps of 49,000 and a border police force of 14,000. Their effectiveness is a matter of debate.

General's Warning

Gen. Saikun Kerdphol, the ISOC commander, warned recently: "My estimate is that we have about three years to put our house in order. If not, the combination of internal and external pressures will make the future of this country very uncertain indeed."

A U.S. military adviser said that within the next two to three years—a span of about 15 months—the insurgency will grow to mobile warfare and battalion-sized attacks against the ill-organized Thai military and government structure.

"They have the troops to do it now," he said. "They could overrun any military or police post in the countryside if they wanted to."

The old-school politicians and generals who run things in Bangkok are debating what to do. There are belated plans to reorganize the army, buy more planes and enlarge "pacification" programs in the countryside.

But sources with firsthand knowledge of the Thai counter-guerrilla program say that, despite decades of experience, the government frequently lacks the most basic knowledge of insurgent activity.

Good Hindsight

"Intelligence in the past has not been too accurate," admitted Air Marshal Siddhi Savetila, secretary-general of the National Security Council. "We have good

hindsight on what has happened but we know nothing about what is about to happen or what the insurgents are going to do the next day. But the Communists know our movements."

For years of military rule, and during the fragile period of democracy since 1973, the rulers in Bangkok indirectly have supported the domino theory by contending that the Communist party of Thailand was almost totally dependent on outside help.

Aging Premier Sen Premol, ill-suited to control the traditional turbulence of Thai politics, has tried to play it both ways. Until June he contended that foreign aid was making the insurgency more serious than ever. Last month he admitted, before the parliament that he had little proof of direct aid from Peking, Hanoi or Moscow for Thailand's Communists.

But Mr. Sen knows better. The flow of aid from Hanoi and Peking is a fact of life along the border.

More important is the dismal fact that, during the decade of heavy U.S. involvement in Vietnam, while the Thais largely wasted \$1.7 billion in aid, the insurgents were building a force needing little outside help.

Since 1953—when the first batch of 20 trainees was sent to southern China—about 2,500 military and political cadres have been sent to China, North Vietnam and camps in Laos (often supervised by Chinese), according to intelligence sources.

An efficient command structure has been built, now based around 15 "provincial" areas where the local commander corresponds roughly to a regimental or divisional commander, with attached political officers.

© Los Angeles Times

Austrian Ex-Nazi Keeps Party Post

VILLACH, Austria, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Freedom party Chairman Friedrich Peter last night was re-elected leader of Austria's third-largest political party after denying charges that he took part in SS massacres during World War II.

The 55-year-old politician, leader of the Freedom party for 18 years, has been at the center of a political controversy for the last year following allegations by Jewish Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal and the Austrian Anti-Nazi Movement.

Mr. Peter has admitted serving as a lieutenant in an SS infantry unit but has denied taking part in crimes against civilians. Austrian authorities have said they could find no legal basis for the allegations.

Behind the Scenes, Some Movement on South-West Africa

By Michel T. Kaufman

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa (NYT).—This vast territory, twice the size of California but with a population of 900,000, is southern Africa's most serious problem after Rhodesia.

From the perspective of black Africa, and of most of the world, South Africa's administration of the former German colony is a colonial anachronism. The South African system of separate development of the races is an indignity and an affront to black African nationalists. And the refusal of the South African government to abide by United Nations decisions and its occupation of what is formally a trust territory represents defiance of world opinion, possibly calling for the imposition of economic sanctions against the South Africans.

South Africa's point of view is different. The government in Pretoria holds that its mandate over the territory was legally granted by the League of Nations after World War I. It insists that transition to independence is a question to be decided not by international forums but by the people of South-West, as it is known. It has categorically rejected any role for the militant black group that the UN has endorsed as the people's legitimate representative.

Behind the Scenes

Although the views appear irreconcilable, there has been considerable movement behind the scenes in the last few weeks. Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West African People's Organization or SWAPO, the militant party that has UN endorsement, has issued ambiguous statements from his exile base in Zambia that are being interpreted as a softening of his position, brought about by pressure from black leaders who would like to avoid another Rhodesian quagmire.

Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa, for his part, while repeating his opposition to any direct negotiations with SWAPO, has said recently that there is no reason why the organization could not be invited to participate in the constitutional talks that have been going on here.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who embarked last week on a round of diplomatic shuttle concerning southern African issues, suggested that the question of Namibia, as nationalists and the UN term the territory, is less complicated than that of Rhodesia. Namibia, he said, raises procedural problems while those involving Rhodesia are substantive. Despite Mr. Vorster's assurance that the territory's problems will be worked out by its inhabitants, and despite the rather surprising success of the bizarre constitutional talks which have involved Bushmen who had never seen a city, Owambo chiefs from the far north, Herero shopkeepers who had never been in a public place with whites, and white lawyers, there is a strong feeling in this clean, tidy and dull town that the forces shaping the territory's future are beyond its boundaries.

Faith in Big Brother

"Most whites here truly feel in their heart of hearts that Big Brother in Pretoria will never abandon them," said Brian Olin, a lawyer and leader of the Federal party, the white opposition to the Nationalists, who control the local legislature and who are directly tied to the governing South African Nationalist party.

"Because they are blind and brainwashed by Pretoria, they feel the constitutional talks are really a facade, that nothing will change and that the West will ultimately come to their rescue to protect its investments, its civilization and to ward off the Communists."

Many of the black and brown people, who outnumber the whites 8 to 1, also place their faith in redemption from outside, according to Mr. Olin, who commented: "Many of them believe that the Russians and the Cubans are just across the border in Angola waiting to come in. After the oppression they have suffered, they are prepared to welcome them. Better the Russians; they feel, than the South Africans."

Maverick Organizer

It is against this backdrop of jockeying and maneuvering that the constitutional talks are taking place in a 60-year-old renovated German gymnasium called the Turnhalle. They were organized a year ago, largely by Dirk Mudge, a white man, a maverick member of the Nationalist party who was born in the territory and intends to stay. With what some say was the reluctant backing of South Africa, invitations were issued to the territory's 11 ethnic groups to send delegations.

They came to this central city, where there were separate white and black entrances to post offices and shops and where Herero women stepped aside for white pedestrians.

As they sat in fine-leather chairs in an air-conditioned hall far from the villages and nomad encampments, they were branded as stooges and puppets.

"I admit I called them hand-picked stooges," said Hannes Smith editor of Windhoek's small English-language newspaper. "Now I have grown very admiring of the black and brown delegates," he went on. "They have learned. They have become tough. Many of the things I know they are saying in the closed talks are similar to what SWAPO has been saying, and what they have already achieved is really remarkable."

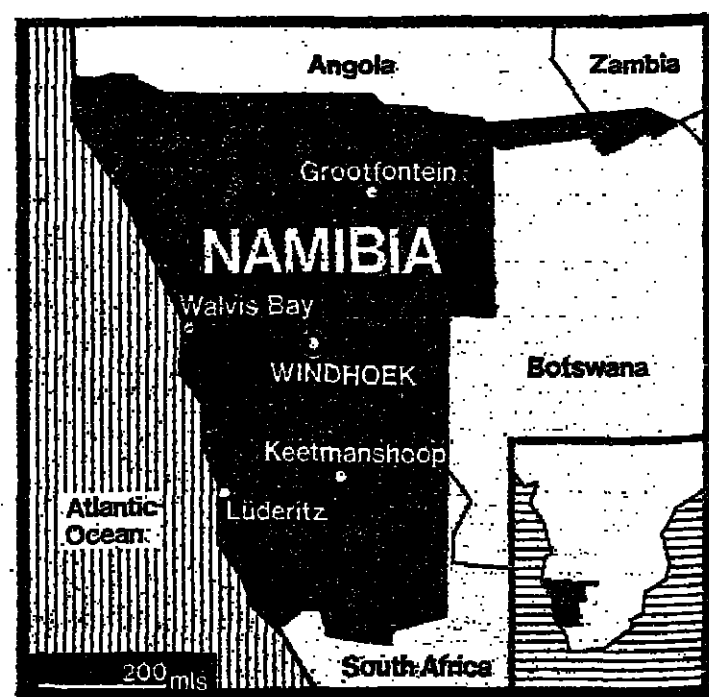
Firm Date Set

Discussing the progress of the conference, Clemens Kapuno, a shopkeeper who heads the Herero delegation, said:

"We have achieved three important things. First, we have set a firm date for independence—by Dec. 31, 1978. Second, we have totally rejected separate development or homeland policies that Pretoria would have wanted. We have all agreed on the territorial integrity and unity of our country. And third, we have agreed on the creation of a multiracial interim government, perhaps as early as spring of next year."

Mr. Smith, the editor, maintained that in the context of deeply entrenched racial discrimination, the three achievements noted by Mr. Kapuno were in fact revolutionary. However, he believes that the conference is being shortsighted in not inviting more active participation by SWAPO.

"I know what they say—that SWAPO's claims to represent the people are fraudulent—but I travel around this country, and I can tell you that for the black man SWAPO represents the true nationalistic aspirations in his soul. I disagree with SWAPO in many areas. They get their arms from the East, but remember, they get their ideas from the West, their clothes, their language. They are the only group in the country that can get 3,000 people at one of their meetings. You can't just wish them away because Mr. Vorster thinks that Sam Nujoma is a Communist."



ملفوظات

Sunday
September 19, 1976

Dear George, John, Paul and Ringo,

You have made the world a happier place to live in. Your music has found its way into the hearts of millions of people in every corner of the world. For almost ten years now, your dedicated old friends, and countless new friends—have hoped, have waited, and patiently watched for a signal from you—that you might play from one stage, just one more time, individually, or together.

In a world that seems so hopelessly divided, engaged in civil war, scarred by earthquakes, and too often living in fear of tomorrow's encore of tragic headlines—more than ever, we need a symbol of hope for the future. Simply by showing the world that people can get it together.

Let the world smile for one day. Let us change the headlines from gloom and hopelessness to music and life and a worldwide message of peace. You four are among the very few who are in a position to make the dream of a better world come together in the hearts of millions in just one day.

The burden of the world is not on your shoulders—we all share that responsibility. This proposal is made for your consideration—only if you can find the time—and the strength to put it together.

We out there would welcome your return.

THE PLAN:

Your appearance on one stage; whether you play individually or collectively, or both, would be seen by an audience of millions. Moderately priced tickets would be sold in advance, at every theatre, auditorium, concert hall, and arena—where closed circuit television cables could be placed.

On the day of the event, ticket holders would be required to bring, in addition to their ticket of admission—a can of food, or an article of new or useful clothing, to be deposited in boxes at each facility. These gifts could feed and clothe an impoverished nation for years.

A 'volunteer' foundation or worldwide organization such as CARE or UNICEF could lend their resources to pick up these life-giving gifts, the day after your concert, and distribute them five days later to an area, changed over-night into a nation of hope and life.

*** THE POSSIBLE REVENUES:**

\$100 million from the sale of an album recorded 'live' of this event...\$40 million from the sale of seats at a moderate ticket price to every closed-circuit venue around the world...\$15 million for TV rights around the world; to be shown the next day, or the next week, free, to all who couldn't buy tickets, the night of the concert...\$60 million from a movie of the event itself, and an equal amount of footage devoted to each of you—to talk, play, or share in your own way, your lives as individuals—with your friends who want to see you...\$15 million from the sale of program books and souvenirs.

THE TIME:

New Year's Day or Easter 1977.

THE PLACE:

Bethlehem! Liverpool! Or wherever it is right.

Respectfully,

Sid Bernstein
Sid Bernstein

*Twenty percent of these figures could be directed toward the feeding and educating of the orphaned children of the needy nations.

100

rogan Throws Three TD Passes as Pats Upset Dolphins

NEW ENGLAND, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Tommy Rogers threw three touchdowns and a fourth score today as the New England Patriots upset the Miami Dolphins, 30-27, in a game of AFC East rivals.

Rogers, quarterback at State, backed in his as a pro, threw touchdowns of 15 and 29 yards to back Andy Johnson and Russ Francis, and scored from 15 yards on a 22-yard field goal drive, which evened the tie.

The Dolphins, winners of seven previous AFC East titles, scored on a 22-yard field goal from Bob Griese to man and a 1-yard drive to tie the game.

Completed 16-of-27 passes and ran for 5 yards on nine carries, Rogers picked up 35 yards and had six catches.

He intercepted three passes and held the Dolphins on the ground at half while building a 14-0 lead.

He went ahead 20-7 in the third quarter after a ball at the Miami 49.

He grabbed a 6-0 lead of the second period's 15 yards to Johnson after a short punt.

He had 100 yards in the game with a blocked 18 yards in the drive.

He missed the extra on safety Barry Hill with his kick.

He took the lead for the second time with a 20-7 lead with Griese capping a 70-yard drive with his 11th punt.

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He missed the extra on safety Barry Hill with his kick.

Harris Bradshaw added a touchdown on a 7-yard keeper.

Redskins 21, Seahawks 7.

At Washington, Mike Thomas scored two touchdowns and rushed for a personal high of 143 yards and Billy Kilmer threw for three touchdowns as Washington defeated Seattle, 31-7.

Thomas completed his 143 yards on 27 carries. Kilmer had 17 completions in 25 attempts for 184 yards.

The Redskins overpowered the Seahawks on the ground and in the air to boost their record to 3-0.

The Redskins defense, featuring Jake Scott's two interceptions and a fumble recovery, choked off the Seahawks except for a fourth-quarter touchdown.

Scott's fumble recovery set up a 58-yard touchdown march by the Redskins, with Thomas scoring from 5 yards out. Thomas accounted for 40 of the yards with 34 on the ground and a 6-yard pass reception.

A 37-yard field goal by Mark Moseley increased the margin at the outset of the second quarter. Then Kilmer fired 27 yards to Roy Jefferson and 12 to Jean Fague in the end zone for a 17-0 halftime lead.

The Seahawks were not able to get out of their own territory during the first half.

Following Scott's second interception, Washington got another touchdown in the third quarter when Kilmer and Thomas teamed up on a 10-yard scoring drive after completions of 16 yards to Frank Grant and 18 to Jefferson.

The Seahawks scored on the first play of the fourth quarter on a 1-yard plunge by Don Testerman.

But the Redskins used up more than 10 minutes in going 83 yards.

At Philadelphia, Mike Boryla passed for a touchdown and rushed for another as Philadelphia capitalized on two costly New York fumbles to defeat the Giants, 20-7, and give coach Dick Vermeil his first NFL victory.

On the strength of Boryla's 21-yard toss to Harold Carmichael in the second quarter and two field goals by Ernest Muhlmann, the Eagles had a 13-0 lead midway in the fourth period.

As the Giants' Jim Robinson attempted to field a Spike Jones punt on his 30, he was hit by his own man and fumbled and Eagles rookie Vince Papale recovered and ran to the Giants' 3. Three plays later, Boryla plunged over from the one and Muhlmann's extra point made it 20-0 with 7:11 left.

The Giants did muster a 16-play, 61-yard scoring drive with quarterback Craig Morton passing 7 yards to Walker Gillette for the touchdown.

Muhlmann kicked a 38-yard field goal in the third quarter after the Giants' Larry Csonka fumbled and Eagles safety Bill Bradley recovered on the 25.

The Giants had another series of costly mistakes in the third quarter when they started with a first down on the Giants' 24, after a 44-yard pass from Morton to Gillette. But one holding and two personal foul penalties pushed the Giants back to their own 20, where they had a third and 55 and were forced to punt.

At Pontiac, Mich., quarterback Joe Reed, banished to the bench earlier in the game, threw a 32-yard touchdown pass to linebacker Ed O'Neil for a 23-7 lead.

Reed, who had 237 yards to give Detroit a 24-10 victory over Atlanta.

A Lions defense that refused to fold got up all of Detroit's points, including a game-sealing 39-yard interception return for a touchdown by rookie defensive back James Hunter, just 51 seconds after the tie-breaking score.

Dave Hampton fumbled on his first carry of the game and defensive tackle Doug English recovered for Detroit on the Atlanta 44 to set up the winning drive. Greg Landry, who replaced Reed in the third quarter, drove Detroit to the Atlanta 32 before stalling.

That brought in Errol Mann for what looked like a 40-yard field goal attempt to break the 10-10 tie. Reed, who was holding, ducked to the left as Mann followed through with the kick and O'Neil was eligible for a pass on the play. He caught the pass all alone at the 20 and with one block chugged into the end zone.

Others 12, Bills 2.

At Orchard Park, N.Y., Skip Butler kicked field goals of 54 and 28 yards and Doug Harman added a 19-yard insurance touchdown run late in the game to give Houston a 13-3 victory over Buffalo.

The Houston defense had a large number of penalties called against it but still was able to contain the Bills' passing and running game to give the Oilers a 2-0 record. The bills are now 0-2.

Although Harman's 19-yard scoring run, which came after a fumble recovery, wrapped it up for Houston, it was Butler's field

goals that gave the Oilers the victory.

Neither team was able to mount much of an offense and Harman's run came on a first-down play at 10:58 of the fourth quarter. Gary Marangi, who replaced Joe Ferguson at quarterback in the middle of the final quarter, lost the ball when he was tackled by Elvin Bethea and Curley Culp recovered for the Oilers.

The Oilers took advantage of a short Marv Bateman punt into a 15-m.p.h. wind on the drive that led to the winning field goal.

Chargers 22, Buccaneers 6.

At Tampa, Fla., Tom Fritsch kicked three field goals and the San Diego Chargers added a pair of last-minute touchdowns on a 40-yard run by Ricky Young and a 38-yard pass interception by Tom Hayes to down Tampa Bay, 23-0.

Young broke open what had been a tight game when he bolted 46 yards to score with 2:55 left to play and San Diego leading 9-0. On the first play from scrimmage after the kickoff, Hayes stepped in front of Fritsch's pass and went 36 yards down the sideline to score untouched. Fritsch kicked both extra points.

Fritsch kicked a 48-yard field goal in the first period, added a 48-yarder in the second period, and hit from 22 yards out in the final period as Tampa's defense up to that point bent but refused to break.

Tampa's punches offense got into Charger territory only twice and on both occasions field-goal tries by Mirro Reed failed.

Colts 28, Bengals 27.

At Baltimore, Bert Jones passed for 301 yards and threw three touchdowns passes to Roger Carr

to lead Baltimore to a 28-27 victory over Cincinnati, which played most of the second half without starting quarterback Ken Anderson.

Jones connected on scoring passes of 68, 22 and 65 yards to Carr, a third-year wide receiver from Louisiana Tech, who caught six passes for 198 yards in the game.

Anderson, the NFL's most effective passer last season, was shaken up late in the first half by Baltimore's linebacker Stan White. He didn't return until late in the fourth quarter and then failed to move the Bengals' offense, which had been sputtering under backup John Reaves.

Trailing 27-21 late in the third quarter, the Colts launched what proved to be the winning drive when defensive end Fred Cook baited a Reaves pass and intercepted it. Jones found wide receiver Glenn Doughty with a 33-yard pass to the Bengal nine. Roosevelt Leaks carried it in from the two.

The Colts defense, which faltered occasionally in the first half, was superb in the second. Late in the game, with the Bengals at the Colt 45, the front four stopped Anderson on a fourth-and-inches quarterback sneak to stop the final Cincinnati threat.

Cowboys 24, Saints 6.

At New Orleans, Scott Laidlaw ran for two second-period touchdowns and Roger Staubach passed for 239 yards to give Dallas a 24-6 victory over New Orleans.

Laidlaw, who rushed for 71 yards in 17 carries, scored on a 10-yard dash up the middle and a one-yard plunge as the Cowboys built a 17-0 halftime lead. Both first-half touchdowns were set up by passes from Staubach, who completed 15-of-23 attempts.

The Dallas defense held New Orleans without a first down until 1:38 remained in the second period and kept a fumbling Cow boy offense out of trouble all day.

Cardinals 28, Packers 6.

At St. Louis, Jim Bakken kicked five field goals to help St. Louis capitalize on three fumbles and two pass interceptions for a 29-0 victory over Green Bay.

Bakken's four first-half field goals—two after Packer fumbles—gave the Cardinals a 12-0 lead. Then Roger Wehrli picked off Lynn Dickey's first pass of the second half to set up Bakken's fifth kick, a 25-yarder which gave St. Louis a 15-0 lead.

Griffiths loses to Dagge.

BERLIN, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—Veteran boxer Emilie Griffiths, five times world champion, last night failed to wrest the World Boxing Council's junior-middleweight title from West German Ekkehard Dagge, who wore him down in 15 rounds for a narrow points victory.

Defending national champion Oklahoma pined up 400 yards rushing and the Sooners withstood a strong passing effort by Joe Bost in beating California, 28-17. Missouri was victimized by its own mistakes and suffered a 31-6 loss to Tinois.

Nebraska, held to a 6-6 tie by Louisiana State last week, rebounded with a 45-13 rout of Indiana. Georgia also had an easy time, overwhelming Clemson, 41-0, and Maryland downed West Virginia, 24-3.

In other games, Texas A and M whipped Kansas State, 34-14; Kansas backed Kentucky, 37-14; Alabama punished Southern Methodist, 56-3; North Carolina blanked Northwestern, 12-0; and Mississippi trimmed Tulane, 34-7.

Three Dorsett TDs.

In a game last night, Pitt, sparked by All-American Tony Dorsett's three touchdowns and 113 yards rushing, overpowered Georgia Tech, 42-14.

UCLA crushed Arizona, 37-9, after trailing 3-0 without a minute left in the first half. Arkansas held off Oklahoma State, 16-10. LSU beat Oregon State 22-11. Texas edged North Texas State, 17-14.

Michigan's defense, which yielded 27 points during a season-opening victory over Wisconsin, held the Cardinals' touted passing offense in check. At the same time, the Wolverines' rushing attack was devastating. It included two touchdown runs each by Rob Lytle and Russell Davis.

Wishbone Offense.

Roth, rated one of the top passers in the nation, connected on 27 of 48 attempts and 294 yards against Oklahoma. But the Sooners, excelling their wishbone offense to near-perfection, ran almost at will against California's lightweight line and beat the champions of the Pac-8 Conference.

Jim Culbreath ran for 145 yards on 15 carries and Kenny King gained 133 on 13 attempts for the Sooners.

Surprising Illinois recovered three Missouri fumbles, converting two into touchdowns, and

Cardinals 4, Expos 1.

At Montreal, St. Louis bunched five hits to score four runs in the second inning off Montreal and defeated the Expos, 4-1, in the first game of a doubleheader.

In the second game, St. Louis jumped on rookie right-hander Joe Keener for four runs in the first inning and went on to win, 7-4.

More Sports News On Page 11.

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

24. Broaden your market.

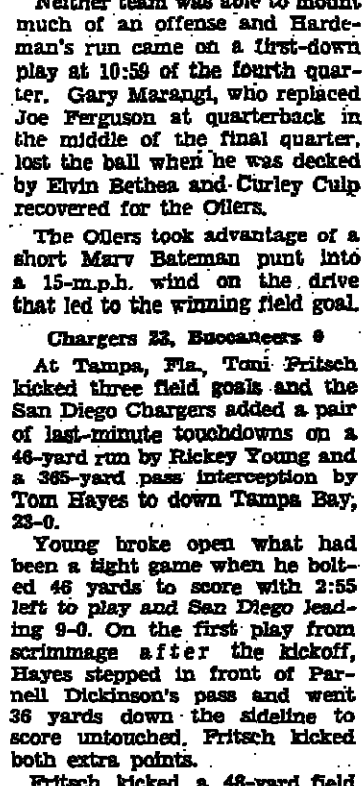
(An international call means business.)

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Oklahoma Wins

Ohio St. Defeats Penn St., 12-7; Michigan Routs Stanford, 51-0

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Ohio State football coach Woody Hayes usually is predictable. But yesterday, he surprised Penn State with an uncharacteristic play, helping the Buckeyes beat the Nittany Lions, 12-7.

The key play came with Ohio State leading 6-0 in the fourth period and in possession of the ball at the Penn State 8-yard line. With fourth down and inches from a first down, Ohio State lined up in a full-house backfield. It was expected that Pete Johnson, the 241-pound fullback, would plunge into the line.

Instead, quarterback Rod Gerdard, who had scored the first touchdown on an 8-yard sweep, pitched out to wingback Bob Hyatt, and the rarely used senior scampered into the end zone unmolested for the touchdown that enabled the Buckeyes to withstand a late Penn State score.

Stanford Shut Out.

Meanwhile, Michigan's top five backs amassed 516 yards on the ground in 51 carries and the Wolverines crushed Stanford, 51-0, the Cardinals' first shutout loss since 1957.

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Pirates Fold Before Mets; Phillies Lose to Cubs

N.Y.'s Kingman Hits 2 HRs

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Dave Kingman knocked in five runs with his 36th and 37th home runs of the season, tops in the majors, and Ed Kranepool pitched a no-hitter single in the sixth inning to give the New York Mets a 7-6 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The loss kept the Pirates four games behind the Phillies in the tight National League Eastern Division race.

Kingman's home runs set a Mets club record, breaking the mark he established last year. John Stearns also homered for the Mets to tie the score in the sixth before Bruce Boesch tripped for his 11th pinch-hit of the season and Kranepool followed with his game-winning hit.

The Pirates opened the scoring with two runs in the first on a single by Frank Taveras, a stolen base, a single by Omar Moreno and Willie Stargell's single.

The Pirates scored runs in the fifth on home runs by Moreno and Stargell, which drove starter Craig Swan from the contest. Skip Lockwood struck out seven batters in the last three innings for his 17th win in the bottom of the fifth. Kingman blasted a three-run homer, cutting the Pirates' lead to 6-5.

Cubs 1, Phillies 0.

At Chicago, Jerry Morales hit his 16th home run and Ray Burris scattered seven hits today to lead Chicago to a 1-0 victory over Philadelphia.

Morales' shot led off the second inning and came off starter and loser Jim Lonborg. Burris, who has not allowed an earned run in his last 37 innings and has a 10-3 record since the All-Star break, is now 14-13 for the season.

The Phillies threatened in the third when they had runners on first and third. In the bottom, Lonborg fouled out to the catcher, Garry Maddox tied to second baseman Manny Trillo in short right field and, with Bobby Tolan on third base, a pitch by Burris got by catcher George Mitterwald. Mitterwald quickly relieved the ball, lying about 15 feet away, and Burris tagged a sliding Tolan at the plate to end the inning.

Dodgers 8, Braves 1.

At Atlanta, Bill Buckner had four hits, including a two-run homer, and a run-scoring single, to lead Los Angeles to an 8-1 victory over Atlanta.

At Philadelphia, Mike Boryla passed for a touchdown and rushed for another as Philadelphia capitalized on two costly New York fumbles to defeat the Giants, 20-7, and give coach Dick Vermeil his first NFL victory.

On the strength of Boryla's 21-yard toss to Harold Carmichael in the second quarter and two field goals by Ernest Muhlmann, the Eagles had a 13-0 lead midway in the fourth period.

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The Giants did muster a 16-play, 61-yard scoring drive with quarterback Craig Morton passing 7 yards to Walker Gillette for the touchdown.

Hunter Wins His 200th

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Jim Hunter became only the fourth major league pitcher to win his 200th game before his 31st birthday today when he pitched the New York Yankees to a rain-shortened 2-1 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

Hunter gave up five hits and did not walk a batter in 5 1/2 innings while improving his record to 16-14. It was the Yankees' fifth straight triumph and 11th in their last 14 games.

The only other pitchers to reach the 200-victory mark before their 31st birthdays were Cy Young, Christy Mathewson and Walter Johnson. Hunter became the 71st pitcher to win 200 games.

Jim Mason doubled with two out in the second inning to drive in both New York runs. Carlos May and Oscar Gamble had both singled before Mason's game-winning blow. Jim Slaton, now 14-13, took the loss.

Indians 5, Orioles 4.

At Cleveland, Boog Powell's two-run homer highlighted a three-run sixth inning and Pat Dobson scattered seven hits for 8 1/3 innings to pace Cleveland to a 5-4 victory over Baltimore in the first game of a doubleheader.

Red Sox 6, Tigers 1.

At Detroit, Dwight Evans led Boston with two doubles and a triple in four at-bats as the Red Sox defeated Detroit, 6-1, for their fifth straight victory.

The Red Sox collected a dozen hits as they achieved their longest winning streak of five games. Rookie Steve Dilbeck slammed his first major league home run, a three-run blast off starter Dave Roberts in the third inning.

Red Sox 6, Tigers 1.

At Detroit, Carl Yastrzemski knocked in four runs with a home run and a single as Boston downed Detroit, 5-4.

Indians 5, Orioles 4.

At Cleveland, in the first game of a doubleheader, Boog Powell belted his eighth homer and reliever Jim Karna picked up his 14th save. Cleveland snapped Baltimore's seven-game winning streak, 5-1. In the second game, Rudy May chalked up his 13th victory and Al Bumbry stroked three hits to spark Baltimore to a 2-2 victory.

Angels 6, Twins 0.

At Anaheim, Calif., Gary Ross, a fifteen-game loser, lowered his ERA to 2.91 with a five-hit shutout in only his eighth victory as California took advantage of six walks and three Minnesota errors to blank the Twins, 6-0.

Red Sox 6, Tigers 1.

Philadelphia Snaps a Three-Game Losing Streak

A's Edge Rangers, 3-2 on Walks, Error and Fly

OAKLAND, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Bert Campaneris' seventh-inning sacrifice fly drove in what proved to be the winning run after an error by Danny Thompson as the Oakland A's stayed alive in the American League West race yesterday with a 3-2 victory over the Texas Rangers.

After Tommy Boggs walked, Ron Fairly and Phil Garner, Thompson, at third, booted a grounder by Billy North with two out to load the bases. Campaneris then hit a fly to deep center to give Oakland a 3-0 lead.

Vida Blue, despite control problems, seemed headed for his 18th complete game when the Rangers knocked him out in the eighth with three hits.

Royal 6, White Sox 5.

At Kansas City, Jim Wohlford's one-out single in the ninth

inning scored Fred Patek from second base with the winning run and lifted Kansas City to a 6-5 victory over Chicago.

Larry Gura, the last of five Kansas City pitchers, recorded his second victory in as many decisions. Ken Brett, 10-10, was the loser.

Amos Otis drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single in the fifth inning to give Kansas City a 5-4 lead. Al Cowens and George Brett opened the inning with single hits. Steve Nouri then hit Hal McRae with a pitch to load the bases and set the stage for Otis.

Yankees 5, Brewers 2.

At Milwaukee, Craig Nettles increased his American League home-run lead to 28 when he slammed a two-run homer in the fourth, enabling Dock Ellis to record his 16th win Saturday as New York downed Milwaukee, 5-3.

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